

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 20, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 53. 2 p.m. 64. Humidity 64.

February 20, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 9 p.m. 69. Humidity 91.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

六拜禮 號廿月二年 癸 癸 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS \$36 PER ANNUM.

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' GREAT SUCCESS IN THE WEST.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVILY: BIG SEIZURES OF WAR MUNITIONS.

Italian Crowds Favour War.

MANY BRITISH HONOURS CONFERRED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Another Russian Retreat.

Feb. 19, 5.25 a.m.
An Austrian communique announces the occupation of Czernowitz on Wednesday, the Russians retreating in the direction of Nosowosilina.

Kaiser at the Naval Bases.

Feb. 19, 5.25 a.m.
The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that the Kaiser, with Prince Henry of Prussia, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, and their staffs, went to Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland on Thursday.

Liners Use British Flags.

Feb. 19, 12.20 a.m.
British liners are all arriving at the various ports flying the British flag, even including the large, trans-Atlantic vessels.

French Determination.

Feb. 19, 12.20 a.m.
A message from Reuter's Paris correspondent states that M. Viviani, the French Premier, has eloquently re-affirmed the determination of France to continue the war to the end in conjunction with the Allies.

All knew, he said, that the triumph of German imperialism meant death to liberty.

Russian Retirement in Bukovina.

Feb. 19, 3.40 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says:—Stubborn fighting took place on Wednesday in the region of Augustovo, and on the Serpes-Plonsk roads. There was no fighting on the left bank of the Vistula. We repulsed obstinate German and Austrian attacks in the Carpathians, and counter-attacked successfully. Our detachments in Bukovina retired across the Pruth.

Gallant Lieutenant Decorated.

Feb. 19, 7.45 p.m.
Lieutenant Lionel Masson, of the Manchester Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross. Though severely wounded, he attacked with a few men a German patrol in German East Africa on the 20th December, only one German escaping.

War Demonstrations in Italy.

Feb. 19, 7.45 p.m.
A message from Rome says that the Chamber of Deputies has been re-opened. A crowd numbering thousands demonstrated in favour of war, and tried to attack the Austrian Embassy. The crowd was dispersed by troops.

Belgrade Heavily Bombarded.

Feb. 19, 7.45 p.m.
A telegram from Belgrade says that the Austrians have heavily bombarded the city. Houses were wrecked, and many people were killed and injured. The Serbians replied by bombarding Semlin.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Escape.

Feb. 19, 6.25 a.m.
Sir Thomas Lipton had a narrow escape during the bombardment of Belgrade. He was driving in the streets when a shell fell within 20 yards of him.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Further Account of Western Successes.

Feb. 18, 5.35 p.m.
To-day's Paris communique confirms a lucky coup de main, giving us two lines of trenches, northward of Arras. We inflicted serious losses on the enemy, and captured a mortar and several hundred bombs.

Our artillery had a clear advantage in the valley of the Aisne. All the ground captured in the regions of Perthes and Champagne has been retained.

Among numerous prisoners captured on Tuesday and Wednesday were officers and men belonging to the 6th and 8th Active Corps and to the 7th, 10th, and 12th Reserve Corps.

We also maintained our gains in Argonne, and progressed at Bourguilles on Hill 263. Our successes between the Argonne and the Meuse made us masters of the wood southward of Bois de Cheppy. We also won a depth of 400 metres northward of Malincourt, and about the same southward of Bois de Forges.

All our gains are maintained.

The Dutch Note to Belligerents.

Feb. 19, 11.30 a.m.
Holland has presented a Note to Germany which says that the British misuse of neutral flags does not diminish the responsibility of Germany, since belligerents cannot evade the duty of examination before seizing or destroying a ship. In the event of mistakes it is indicated to Germany that the Dutch Government will reserve all rights, notably the right to complete compensation.

In a Note to Great Britain the Dutch Government says it expects the British Government not to sanction the misuse of a neutral flag, which is contrary to Dutch law, and exposes Dutch merchantmen to the perils of war.

Zepplin Crews Interned.

Feb. 19, 6.10 a.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that eleven Germans appeared on Wednesday night at Blaavand Point, on the west coast of Jutland, and pretended that they were fishermen who had been wrecked on the North Sea by a mine.

On being examined by a magistrate, they admitted that they belonged to the crew of a Zepplin which had drifted out to sea during a storm.

Four of their comrades are missing and it is presumed they are aboard.

The men claimed to be treated as ship-wrecked mariners but were interned.

The commander is a German count named Platen. This is believed to be the second Zepplin wrecked this week.

Rheims Again Bombarded.

Feb. 19, 6.10 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, the Germans have again bombarded Rheims, when a shell struck the famous Cathedral.

Substantial Progress in the West.

Feb. 19, 2.10 a.m.
The Paris evening communique says:—Thursday has been no less favourable to us than the two previous days.

Between the sea and the Aisne there were artillery engagements. The Germans delivered five counter-attacks near Roulincourt in order to re-take trenches which we had captured on Wednesday. All attacks were repulsed. The enemy abandoned several hundred dead, including several officers.

In Champagne the enemy delivered two very violent counter-attacks along the whole front in the region of Suain, Perthes, and Beaussart, the first being made during the night and the second in the morning, in an endeavour to re-take trenches lost on the 18th and 17th inst. Both were repulsed by the bayonet. We captured three mitrailleuses and several hundred prisoners, who stated that some regiments had lost a fourth, and others a half of their effectives.

In Lorraine we attacked in the Xon district, captured the village of Nourry, and occupied the whole position.

In Alsace it was ascertained that at Lepiton, south of Sadelles, a farm captured by us on Wednesday constituted a formidable redoubt. We captured a trench mortar, five mitrailleuses, hundreds of rifles, shields, bombs, telephones, barbed wires and thousands of cartridges in sacks in the earth.

War Honours.

Feb. 18, 9.10 p.m.
The *Gazette* published to-night contains twenty-two pages of His Majesty's rewards for services on the field.

Temporary Lieut. General H. H. Wilson, D.S.O. (who served with the Yeomanry in South Africa, was decorated for defending posts in the Boer attack on Lichtenburg and retired with the hon. rank of captain in 1910) and the following Colonels (Brigadier Generals) have been created Major Generals:—

Congreve, Walter N., O.B., V.O., M.V.O., (decorated for conspicuous bravery at Olenso, South Africa), commanding the 18th Infantry Brigade.

Kavanagh, O. T. M., O.B., D.S.O., C.V.O., brigade commander in Indian Army. He formerly commanded the First Cavalry Brigade.

Headlam, J. E. W., C.B., D.S.O., commanding Fifth Divisional Artillery.

Mercer, H. F., O.B., A.D.C., Inspector of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery in India since 1911.

Doran, B. J. O., C.B., (late Royal Irish Regiment), commanding Eighth Infantry Brigade since 1912.

Milne, G. F., D.S.O., commanding Fourth Divisional Artillery.

Rice, Sir Spring, B., O.B., Chief Engineer, Aldershot Command.

Clubb, F. M., O.B., D.S.O., late Chief Engineer, Southern Command; Sallisbury (Retired last year, but rejoined for the war).

De Lisle, H. de Beauvoir, O.B., D.S.O., commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

Briggs, O. J., O.B., commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

Gleichen, Count, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B., Equerry to the King.

Da Cane, J. P., O.B., Staff Officer to the Inspector General of the Horse Forces.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Bingham, Hon. Cecil E., O.B., C.V.O., formerly commanding First Life Guards, now commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade.

Barondeston, N. W., M.V.O., commanding the British troops which landed in North China to co-operate with the Japanese forces against Tsingtau.

Davies, R. H., O.B., commanding 6th Infantry Brigade since 1910, formerly New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

NEW K.O.Bs.

The Order of Knight Commander of the Bath (K.O.B.) has been conferred upon Lieut. Generals Anderson and Ferguson, Surgeon-General Sloggett and Major-Generals Pultney, Robb, Rawlinson, Keir, Maxwell, Alleby, Monro and Lindsay.

NEW K.C.M.Gs.

The Order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.) has been conferred upon Major-Generals Byng, Clayton, Murray and Capper.

The list also contains large numbers of promotions, Companions of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders, Distinguished Service Medals and Military Crosses, etc. The list includes all arms and all ranks and also a number of awards and promotions in the Indian Corps.

AFTER TSINGTAU.

A Letter from Hongkong.

Says the Sydney Evening News.

A letter from Hongkong, dated November 22, is as follows:—No doubt you will be surprised to get this letter to soon after the last, but I am writing to let you know that we are on our way to England. We left Tsingtau on November 19, and we reach Hongkong on the 23rd, but we stay there ten days for refitting, and the steamer Arcadia is to take us to England to get made up to war strength. We are now on a first-class P. and O. liner, the Delta. We are having a splendid voyage and a nice time. I am occupying a first-class cabin; in fact, we are all in cabins. I only wish we were going to England on this vessel. The food is all I fancy I am a Duke or some other big nob on here. We had a good send-off by the Japanese at Tsingtau, sixteen thousand troops lined the streets and cheered as we marched through. The Emperor of Japan sent a letter to us in which he said he would always remember the 24th English Regiment, and that he was going to ask our Government to allow Japan to give us a medal or a star. No doubt the Japanese have acted nobly to us all through the expedition. Well, we are bound for France at last, and I hope I come through it as I have done through this. I do not know whether to go to Birmingham when I get to England or not. We shall be sure to get a few days' leave; I cannot give you any address as I don't know where we are going, except that it is to England, and later to France. I shall arrive Home about the second week in January on the Arcadia, at what port I cannot say. Well, I hope that you got my other letters all right, and that you did not have to pay for them, as we cannot get any stamps.

The letter has to go without a stamp, as it has to be given into the ship's office by 6 p.m. It is our orders that stamps are not required. I think this is all this time, so remember me to all at home, and wishing you the best of health and a merry Christmas.

Mining Registration Fees in China.

During the past year, the Superintendent's Office of the First Mining District received registration fees from prospectors and mining developers amounting to \$20,531.11. This makes pleasant reading for believers in China's rapid mineral development.

HER FOURTH MARRIAGE.

Shanghai Couple Wedded in San Francisco.

Says the San Francisco Examiner.

While her sister, Mrs. William A. Ronald, a wealthy widow, was making efforts over the telephone to stop the issuance of a marriage licence, Mrs. Kathryn E. Such was quietly being married to the man of her choice, John Karl Sibby, at the City Hall. Mrs. Ronald was telephoning to the County Clerk's office from her home, 183 Fifteenth Avenue, from where her sister had slipped away an hour before to keep her word with Mr. Sibby.

"It was simply a case of love at first sight on Mr. Sibby's part," smiled the bride as she awaited his arrival at Mrs. Ronald's home following the ceremony, "and as for me—well, I liked his looks, and when he proposed over the black coffee I accepted."

Mr. Sibby is a mine owner, with interests at San Margot, Alaska, and looks to be about 60, though he told the marriage licence clerk he is but 50 years.

He comes of an Italian family of rank. Mrs. Sibby is 31 and dashing. She was formerly on the English stage, is an accomplished linguist, speaking French and Italian fluently, and is a globe-trotter. She is the widow of the late Mr. Herbert John Such, a retired English capitalist of Shanghai, China, and a member of an English family.

The couple will go to Alaska in the spring and will reside at 138, Fifteenth Avenue until then.

Mrs. Sibby came from Shanghai last March and has an estate, she says, in the north of England. She was married the first time in San Francisco and says she was happy and thinks she will be again.

This is the fourth marriage of Mrs. Such, according to a statement made in the offices of Justice Roche. She gave her age as 31 years and that of the bridegroom as 50 years. Mrs. Such gave her residence as Shanghai, China, and said she was only paying San Francisco a short visit and expected to return to China soon.

Opium Supplies Shut Off by War.

The action of Turkey in entering into the conflict has greatly shaken the opium market. It is the opium used for medical purposes, for the manufacture of morphine, and not that used for smoking, that is affected. Although Chinese and Indian opium is obtainable, it is unsuitable for use as medicine. Opium is one of the most important products of Asia Minor, Smyrna being the chief producing district. Already the price of Turkish opium has greatly increased, owing mainly to the fact that supplies are cut off, there being no means by which it can be transported, and it is considered likely that further advances will be made.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED

Russian detachments in Bukovina have retired across the Pruth.

The Germans have again bombarded Rheims, and a shell struck the Cathedral.

The London *Gazette* contains 22 pages of His Majesty's rewards for services in the field.

Near Roulincourt the Germans abandoned several hundred dead, including several officers.

British liners, including large trans-Atlantic liners, are arriving in ports flying the British flag.

As Sir Thomas Lipton was driving in the streets of Belgrade a shell fell within 20 yards of him.

German prisoners state that some Regiments have lost a fourth, and others a half of their effectives.

North of Arras, the Allies inflicted serious losses on the enemy, and captured a mortar and several hundred bombs.

A crowd in Rome, numbering thousands, demonstrated in favour of war, and tried to attack the Austrian Embassy.

An Austrian communique announces the occupation of Czernowitz, the Russians retreating in the direction of Nosowosilina.

Holland has presented a Note to Germany which says that the British misuse of neutral flags does not diminish the responsibility of Germany.

In Alsace, the French captured a trench mortar, five mitrailleuses, hundreds of rifles, shields, bombs, telephones, barbed wires, and thousands of cartridges in sacks in the earth.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3 and Log Book on page 6.

General news and an article headed "The Government and Recruiting" appear on page 3.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

An interesting meeting of the Boy Scout "Wolf Cub", held yesterday, is reported to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Italian Grand Opera Co.—Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, February 22.
H. K. Jockey Club Race meeting.

Tuesday, February 23.

H. K. Jockey Club Race Meeting.

Wednesday, February 24.

H. K. Jockey Club Race Meeting.

Friday, February 26.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.—Meeting—11.30 a.m.

Saturday, February 27.

Concert in aid of Allied Forces' Tobacco Fund—Theatre Royal—9 p.m.

Thursday, March 5.

Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

Friday, March 6.

Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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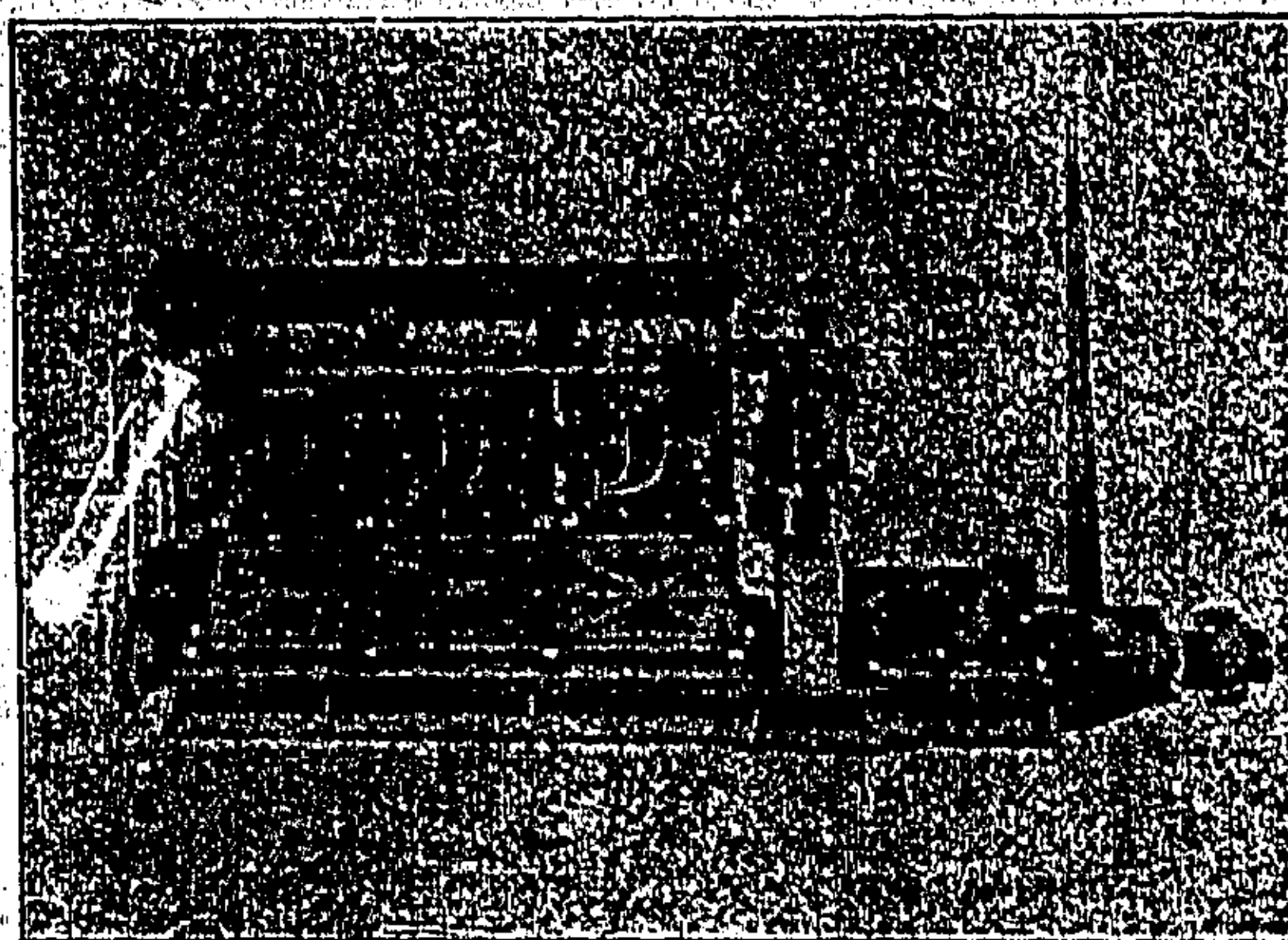
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South China Morning Post.

The British Soldier.

Everywhere, say our correspondents, his uprightness, his humour, his kindness have impressed themselves upon the townspeople and country people who have seen them, so that correspondents who come after him in the after-glow of their fame. This makes very pleasing reading and at present the Empire is proud of the men who wear its uniform. Non-combatants recognise and admit that soldiers and sailors are the men who really matter at this time; that, while others are carrying on "business as usual," on the fighting men rests the responsibility of saving the Empire. But let us be frank with ourselves. Are we, once again, when the war is over, to forget to treat our fighting man and to treat him shabbily? For in peace time he is treated shabbily in many ways. Are we to mend all that after this war and to recognise his true worth and true value to the Empire—and to insist that he shall be both fairly paid and fairly treated?

Daily Press.

How Long will the War Last? Any hopes based upon the belief that the German people will rise up against their rulers and open the gates to the invaders when they learn the real truth are doomed to disappointment. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Hilaire Belloc points out, nothing has happened so far calculated unduly to depress the German nation. Though their armies have suffered very heavy casualties, they have been schooled to accept their resignation as the price of war. We are too much inclined to pity their ignorance, while forgetful of the fact that all our own information at the moment filters through official sources and is apt to be rather colourless when it reaches us. For the first time in history the British people have consented to submit to a censorship in a spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice, but it is open to question whether the system has not so far exercised a more depressing effect upon recruiting than it has upon the enemy, who appears to be adequately supplied with his own sources of information. It is a paradoxical position for a country to be in which prides itself upon its democracy and relies upon the voluntary principle for its soldiers. To put it bluntly, we are witnessing the unedifying spectacle of "the British lion fighting this war in blinkers."

China Mail.

A Call to German-Americans. With so large a number of people of German origin in the United States, it is not surprising to learn that an attempt is being made to "organize" them with the object of lending assistance to the Fatherland. Interesting particulars are to hand on this matter in the Literary Digest (New York) of Jan. 9, in which we read that the movement referred to is to weld the German-American population into a unit for some action not as yet clearly defined. The plan is indicated by Mr. Herman Ridder's advice to American-born German descent to "organize," and by Mr. Maurice Leon's assertion that under a special German law Germans may become American citizens without sacrificing their German citizenship and allegiance. The subject acquires an added interest when we remember that some statisticians place the number of German-Americans in the United States at 20,000,000. It is well for these Americans of German extraction to ponder on the many grave problems which confront them owing to the war," writes Mr. Ridder, who is convinced that "the drift of public opinion, driven by a press unfriendly toward Germany, requires a closer bond of sympathy between the friends of Germany. The day draws near, he declares, when 'the Allies, hard pressed by their necessities, will demand of the United States even a more active co-operation than they are receiving at the present time,' and 'against the day we must be organized to fight.'"

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GENERAL NEWS.

Chicago Commission to Improve Morals.

Chicago, January 11.—A permanent commission to devise ways and means of improving the city's morals was appointed by Mayor Harrison to-night.

Monte Carlo Suffering.

Paris, January 14.—The Monte Carlo Casino is suffering severely from the war. The daily receipts of the gaming rooms are now only \$1,200; a year ago they were \$14,000. Since the beginning of the season the decrease has amounted to £500,000.

Appointed Japanese Minister to Siam.

Mr. Genahiro Niishi has been appointed Japanese Minister to Siam, and is expected there at the end of the month. He has been Councillor to the Japanese Embassy at Vienna, and studied in Belgium.

Asiatic Petroleum Employee Killed at the Front.

The regrettable news has reached the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in Singapore by cable that Mr. W. R. N. Leslie, of the company's Singapore staff, has been killed in action. Mr. Leslie joined the firm in Singapore in June, 1913. He was previously a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershires, and left to rejoin his old regiment soon after the war broke out.

New Chinese Dollars.

The Tientsin mint has been very busy recently coining the new dollars with the President's head on one side and an inscription on the other; and a large number of twenty-cent pieces from the old die have also been struck off. The latter were put into circulation in quantities. They are both well executed and handsome coins and do credit to the mint officials.

Foreigners in Chinese Government Employ.

There are many foreigners engaged by the Chinese Government in its various departments either in the Customs, railways, post offices or other branches. According to the latest information the total is 3,934 persons whose nationalities are as under:—British 1,105, French 1,003, German 533, Russian 463, American 174, Japanese 207, Italian 75, Austrian 59, Belgian 171, others, 153, Total 3,945.

Verdi and Race War.

Giuseppe Verdi, who was as great a patriot as he was a musician, foresaw that Italy would one day have to intervene to defend the cause of the Latin races against Prussian militarism. In a letter which he wrote in November, 1870, and now reproduced by the *Times*, he criticises his countrymen for not coming to the aid of France in the Franco-Prussian War, believing, as he did, that the overthrow of France would mean that of European liberty and civilisation.

Singapore Mortality Returns.

The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending February 6, there were 192 deaths (127 males, 65 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 29.47. Malaria fever accounted for 12 deaths, phthisis 28, convulsions 27, beri-beri 30, bronchitis 9, dysentery 8, pneumonia 11. Twenty-six children under three months of age died. The nationalities were as follows:—European 0, Eurasians 3, Chinese 150, Malays 28, Indians 9.

Walking into Burma.

The Peichaburi correspondent of the *Siam Observer* writes to say that a letter has been received from Mr. H. A. Shearing, who recently left Bangkok with the intention of walking to Burma. The correspondent advised him to make for Kanburi, where he found the postmaster "a most entertaining and obliging man." I did the journey, says Mr. Shearing, a distance of 240 miles by the way, in eight and a half days, which is, I believe, a record, and I also have the satisfaction of knowing that I am the first European to do the journey alone. Nothing unusual happened to me.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND
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Westminster, Jan. 7.—After successfully repulsing several attacks on their reticence, the Government to-night suddenly yielded a little ground and sent the peers off to resume their interrupted leisure with a sense of hard-won victory. It was to the Lord Chancellor that they owed this concession, and, as may be imagined, it was made as a matter of grace rather than of necessity. While refusing to disclose figures, Lord Haldane, after showing that recruiting was going on satisfactorily, went on to bear witness to the remarkable success of the voluntary system of enlistment. Compulsion, he declared, had not yet become a necessity, for anything like it, and the Government had great hopes of being able to solve the enlistment problem by the magnificent response that was still being made by those whom he described as picked men, and therefore of a better quality than the dead level obtained by compulsion. To compulsion, he significantly added, the Government would come with reluctance, but in the event of a national necessity it would be their duty to yield to that necessity. Consequently they now barred nothing in principle.

Slight and guarded though it was, this interesting hint gave marked satisfaction to the Opposition. Earlier in the debate Unionist speakers had seemed rather to shrink from giving expression to what was supposed to be in their minds. Thus, instead of talking conscription, as he had been expected to do, Lord Midleton dilated on the licence permitted to seditious publications in Ireland and on the meagre recruiting returns obtained from the southern and western Irish counties. Apparently this performance failed to interest the former War Secretary's colleagues, none of whom, with the exception of Lord Curzon, had the fortitude to sit the speech out. On the other hand, it stirred an emulative impulse in the breast of Lord Mayo, who showed what he, at any rate, had believed Lord Midleton to be driving at by the zest with which he presently sought to deride the Irish National Volunteers—a body, so he pleasantly assured the unresponsive House, that would "run away and disappear" if the Germans came. As Lord Curzon frigidly observed, taunts of this sort at the expense of a gallant race might well have been spared if only in recognition of the extent to which the impugned body had enlisted in the regular army—a point also enforced by Lord MacDonnell.

On the question of numbers, as has been said, the Government declined to be drawn. According to Lord Lucas, such information as was now sought by Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, and Lord Midleton with regard to the British army would be of the greatest value to ourselves if only

THE PHILIPPINES.

America's Policy Blamed for
Manila Riots.

Convinced that the policy of the Wilson administration is responsible for the present troubled conditions in the Philippines, and that these troubles will break out with recurring frequency and greater violence, unless there is a change, Mr. Newton W. Gilbert, formerly vice governor of the islands, who arrived recently at San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, has been interviewed by the local press.

He is on his way to New York in connection with business of his law firm in Manila.

"I have definitely promised myself," he said, "that under no circumstances will I criticise the present administration of the Philippine Islands. The gentlemen in charge there are excellent men, who, unfortunately, when appointed to their positions, were utterly ignorant of the situation, and were then tied down, apparently, by instructions from Washington as to the policy that should be pursued."

"I think it fair to discuss that policy. It is one which has led the Filipinos to believe that we are playing at government, and the result is that all the antipathies which exist among the people have been aroused. The uprising recently chronicled in the newspapers of America, probably was not of any great extent, but it is only the beginning of others, from time to time, which will be greater. The natives feel that the government is weak."

"The newspapers here indicate that the present administration desires to withdraw from the Philippines. I favour this idea, unless a constructive government is again placed in operation."

"To retain the responsibility of government without exercising the power, can lead to nothing but disaster. Better, by far, acknowledge our incapacity and scuttle the ship than to let it proceed without a rudder, and with the responsibility for its safety in our hands."

we could get it with regard to the new forces now being raised in Germany. Despite this plain warning, Lord Curzon continued to press for the desired information. "I am unable to give it," was Lord Lucas's emphatic reply, "and nothing is going to do it for me." At the same time he admitted that the time might come when a special call might have to be made for recruits, "just as has been done before." "And we have no doubt," he added, "that should that special call have to be made a special response will be forthcoming, just as before." Here we had a glance at possibilities which took account of a less remote horizon than that afterwards scanned by Lord Haldane. Moreover, it should be noted that Lord Curzon, dealing still later in the debate with the same subject, used a phrase that might have been intended to emphasise the Lucas point of view—namely, his statement that the Government did not regard the possibility

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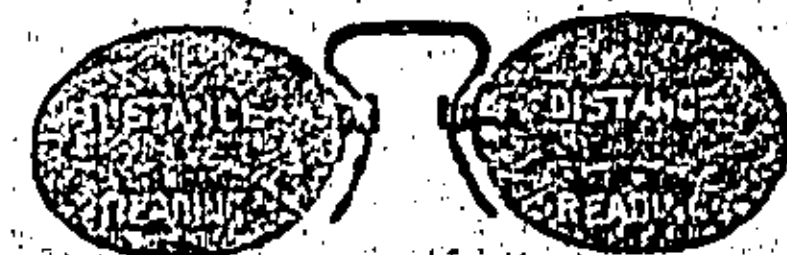
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Germans have been variously credited with culture and with savagery, but no one yet seems to have been able to stretch his imagination so far as to contrive to accuse them of a sense of humour. Indeed, had they possessed that sense, would the present war be taking place? Would they not have laughed at their Emperor's silly pretensions to be a sort of modern Bonaparte? Would they not have ridiculed his childish vanity in imagining himself to be of the stuff whereof conquerors are made? Above all, when they found that he was inexorably bent on tripping their country to utter ruin, would they not have placed him under kind but firm restraint, and so ended a regrettable little chapter in their nation's history? Instead of all this they elected to take him—and themselves—seriously; with what result we already know.

The war has gone on for six and a half months, and still the Germans have not learned that procedures about which they are so grimly serious are often a matter for jest to non-Germans. If the case were otherwise, it is certain that they could not have replied as they have done to America's Note. In the first place, it is not three months since they told the world at large that they had ample stores for a two or three years' war; yet now Britain is "inhuman" for interfering with any additions to that store! Inhuman? Where did they learn the word; and what do they understand by it? At this rate, the English and Latin dictionaries will want overhauling, for as "culture" means torturing women and destroying works of mediæval art, so "inhuman" must be taken to mean using perfectly legitimate measures to prevent an enemy from obtaining supplies, and putting a spoke in the wheel of subjects of neutral countries who, from the beginning, have been seeking to make profit out of what is bringing ruin, misery and slaughter to others. Then, too, what of the "six months' patient waiting"? This is something like the now well-worn "in the midst of peace, our enemies etc." The only way not to be irritated by such glaring humbug, is to treat it as a joke.

How will the United States take the reply? Americans in general are certainly not deficient in a sense of the ridiculous; indeed, to do them justice, they are often the first to laugh at themselves, their customs, institutions and press; and if Germany's whine do not call forth a united laugh from all right-thinking people in the States we shall be greatly astonished. That it will meet with the approval of interested parties goes without saying; but we are not prepared to believe that those in whose hands lies the guardianship of America's political and commercial honour will for one second take the reply as being worth serious consideration. What they are far more likely to do is to tell some of the speculators on their own side that the world cannot stand still while they wax rich and prosperous on famine prices. America will certainly get her fair share of the erstwhile German trade when this war is over; even now new markets are opening for her, and we feel sure that the wiser among her citizens will be content with that, and will not go diving after the shadow at the risk of losing the substance.

The Ferry Services.

During the present week—by reason, we assume, of the visit of the Italian Opera Company—the ferry boats have been running on the old schedule. Instead of stopping at 11.45 p.m. they have run until half an hour after midnight, as they did before war broke out. The public has much appreciated this return to the normal time-table, and the query naturally arises why former conditions cannot be permanently resumed. If late ferries ran for a week, surely they can be continued indefinitely without danger. The Ferry Company probably does not object to the curtailment of the service, inasmuch as it may be assumed that the public adjusts its time to suit the time-table. The Company, therefore, stands to gain rather than lose on the transaction, since expenses are cut down on the hour saved. But the public, which, after all, keeps the Company going, complains and justly so, too. We presume, however, that the matter is really entirely in the hands of the authorities, who certainly might by this time show some consideration to public desires and wishes.

Dual Schools.

We notice that the Peak School annual report regrets, "that there are so few girls in the school, as their presence has generally the effect of making boys less rough." We have heard this question of the desirability of mixed schools discussed many times and, while it has always seemed to us that there is much to be said in favour of the co-education system, those who are opposed to it have, we think, the greater amount of reason on their side. The contention in the school report is that the mixing tends to make the boys less rough, and we presume that is undeniable. But can you take away the "roughness" (we use the word for want of a better) from a boy—or even appreciable portions thereof—without the risk of making him nubby-pubby? We are not among those who believe that a rude or bullying exterior is the surest sign of inward manliness and pluck—but we have seen some of the boys who have been educated side by side with girls, and we feel that, unless the home influence of lady so educated is decidedly virile, the chances of their growing up with an effeminate bias are great. Some of these Peak youngsters are destined, we take it, to proceed to English public schools later. Then Heaven help them, during their first term or two, if they have had girls for their schoolmates. We would not change places with them for a good deal.

Our Old Friend the Devil.

Professor Hearnshaw, of Durham, has been declaring to the *Globe*, that "the devil has been the determining factor in bringing about the present European conflict." Even those who are farthest from agreeing with Dr. Hearnshaw, will yet feel a sneaking admiration for him, in that he has thus openly proclaimed his belief in the devil; for, in these degenerate days, people as a whole are rather fond of denying that individual's existence. Such a denial on the part of a man who is an avowed agnostic one can easily understand; but the "broad-minded" Christians who take up such an attitude would seem to be in rather an illogical position. Surely the idea of good implies a contrary: evil; and if God be the personification of good, why is there not a personification of evil? We should be sorry to see belief in the devil disappear, if only because he comes in so unconsciously handy as a scapegoat for our own shortcomings. "The devil tempted me, and I did eat," always strikes us as the most entirely human remark in the whole of the Bible.

Presentation to I.C.S.N. Official.

The engine-room staff of the steamer *Lai Sang* has presented Mr. A. Sinclair, Marine Superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, with a brass mounted and polished fragment of a German shell which was recovered from the engine-room after the ship had been bombed off the German African coast.

DAY BY DAY.

I WISH THAT MORE OF US HAD THE COURAGE TO BE POOR; THAT THE WORLD HAD NOT GONE MAD AFTER FASHION AND DISPLAY, BUT SO IT IS, AND THE BLESSINGS WE MIGHT HAVE ARE LOST IN THE EFFORT TO GET THOSE WHICH LIE OUTSIDE THE POSSIBLE.—Carey.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 58; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 48; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Chiyen this morning.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. Mexico Maru (ex Persia) to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Shidzuka Maru to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Titan at 11 a.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Liangchow at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Taiyuan at 11 a.m. to-day.
Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Steamboats.—\$23, sales and buyers.
China Sugars.—\$100, sellers.
Tronchs.—25/8, sellers.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$0.25, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 85, buyers.
Hongkong Electrics.—\$42, sales.
Hongkong Trams.—\$5.10, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

Food Prices.
The prices of food have been revised, and the list brought up to date appears on page 8.

Orange Peel Danger.
An Indian constable has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received by slipping on a piece of orange peel in Garden Road.

Mistook It for Quinine.
P. C. Alchurch has been sent to hospital suffering from the effects of carbolic poisoning. He is reported to have drunk some diluted carbolic acid in mistake for a quinine mixture.

Not Returned.
Lily Dudley, of 46, Lindhurst Terrace, has complained to the police that she entrusted a boy to go to the bank with a cheque for \$120. The boy cashed the cheque but has not returned to his mistress.

Bishop's Engagements.
The Bishop of Victoria is announced to preach at the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 5.45 p.m. He will conduct a meeting for intercession, open to all, at St. Paul's College at 6 p.m. on Monday next.

Victoria Theatre.
The new programme at the Victoria Theatre contains a long and strongly dramatic film, entitled "The Great Sinner"; also two excellent sets of new war pictures and two or three good comedies. The Russian Lilliputian troupe are due to open at the Victoria about March 1.

Gun Practice.
It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—
On Saturday, the 20th February:—From Stonecutters (West Battery), in a westerly direction, between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

Smoker.

The old boys of the Diocesan School held an enjoyable smoking concert at the school last evening, about fifty old scholars being present. This function is an attempt to carry on the old tradition of an annual reunion, which had been allowed to lapse of late years. Among those who contributed to the programme were Dr. Thomas, Messrs. H. Sykes, R. G. Sontherston, A. J. Mackie, W. Hall, A. Kew, and S. Jex. Mr. Piercy, the Headmaster, welcomed the old boys, and the Bishop of Victoria regretted his inability to be present. During the evening a collection was made for the cigarette and tobacco fund and a sum of about \$50 obtained.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WILL ITALY COME IN?

Some Comments on the Dutch Note.

The demand of the Italian populace for the entry of their country into this war is distinctly refreshing for the Allies. While it is not at all settled that they will, as far as regards any promises by those in authority, it is distinctly pleasing to note that one of the finest armies in Europe will, if the people have their way, be sent against the Austrians and forced them to fight on both fronts. Politically, Italy has much to gain if she throws in her lot with the Allies and they prove victorious. The addition of the lost provinces to the lustre of the Italian Crown, while a matter of no little importance, would not weigh much with the status that Italy would gain as the result of the establishment of a new equilibrium in Europe. Indeed, the altering of the map of Europe is a small matter in comparison with the political readjustment that must take place when this war comes to an end.

Seeing Her Mistake.
In this connection the Italians as a whole seem to be better politicians than their leaders, though the natural inclination to side with a Latin race may have much to do with the desire for participation in the present struggle. To do so, however, the Italian Government has to throw overboard the Triple Alliance, a regrettable though necessary step. There seems to be no rule that a country, having once committed herself to a mistake, such as the Triple Alliance, should thereby be precluded from the benefits of seeing the error of her ways even at the eleventh hour. Really speaking, the Alliance was impossible. The nations included in it were not kindred, and, in the cases of Italy and Austria, one mourned the loss of provinces to the other who was quite determined to hold on to everything she had obtained from the former. The whole fact of the matter is that the Alliance was one of Governments, and Governments cannot always hold a people in check.

The Dutch Note.
The beginning of the New Year has been a time of Notes and the exchange of Notes. Holland has followed the fashion and delivered Notes on the question of neutral shipping to both Germany and England. Naturally the internal conditions of every country must make interference with imports a most serious business, but it has not yet been shown that the establishment of anything in the nature of an effective search of ships and the decision of some cases reserved for the Prize Courts have inflicted any great hardship on the non-combatant countries of Europe, if they have inflicted any at all. The figures quoted in the reply by Sir Edward Grey in his reply to the American Note show that the imports into the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries have in some cases more than doubled themselves. Of course the argument may be that the change of economic conditions in these countries has brought about the demand for these increased imports. If so, England would not appear to have a leg to stand on. But if the neutral complainants want to show that the import of metals has nothing to do with the demand of Germany for more war materials, they will have to undertake a task developing a trustworthy argument on the most specious of grounds. When Germany is making appeals for even the common household copper kettle to be given up, there seems to be some little reason for associating that with increased import of the metal by nations adjacent to that Empire. Indeed, it would appear as though certain diplomats were endeavouring to fool all people all the time.

Ship's Flags.
The reversion of the British flag when entering British waters is a matter for sincere congratulation. It demonstrates clearly that Britain wants to do as little as possible, short of maintaining her own rights, to interfere with

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Feb. 20, 1890.

The Dollar.
February 20.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/11." At Thirty-eight Cents a Foot.
February 15.—"Kowloon Island Lot No. 524 was offered for sale by auction to-day by Mr. G. R. Lammett, and bought in at 38 cents a foot." (Lot 524 is the large plot, still unoccupied, at the corner of Chatham Road and Cameron Road.)

From the Governor of Singapore.
February 15.—"The following is an extract from a letter received by Captain Deane, President of the Hongkong Cricket Club, from H. E. Sir C. O. Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements:—There is no doubt that your cricket was better than ours, but still our fellows ought to have made a better fight of it."

I doubt, however, if our men were physically fit; change of climate, from hot to cold, makes an immense difference. It is impossible to exaggerate the feeling of enthusiasm for Hongkong and hearty appreciation of all that was done for them, which was exhibited on their return by the Singapore team. You could not, I gather, have done more for them. The whole thing has been a tremendous success."

Action against Mr. Fraser Smith.
February 15.—"The Supreme Court reminded one to-day very much of Bigdad broke loose, during the conclusion of the libel suit brought against Mr. Fraser Smith, Editor and Proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, by Oscar Brandt."

(Mr. Fraser Smith conducted his own case in the spirited manner characteristic of him, but lost the action—nominal damages being imposed.)

February 15.—"The annual report of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., shows a profit balance of \$140,073.08. This amount the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—\$60,000 as a final dividend of \$3 per share (making \$6 for the year) \$30,073.08, as bonus on contribution of premium by shareholders, and the balance, \$50,000, to reserve fund increasing this account to \$700,000, which it is hoped will meet with the approval of the shareholders. Mr. Sebs resigned his seat on the Board on his departure from the Colony, and Mr. H. Hoppius was invited to fill the vacancy.—P. Ryrie, Chairman."

The late Duc de Montpensier.
February 17.—"A London wire of February 5 announces the death of the Duc de Montpensier, fifth son of King Louis Philippe of France, in his 69th year."

February 17.—"At the Police Court, this morning, Sergeant Hanson charged a sturdy Chinaman with committing a piracy—that is to say, with being a buccan—in other words, that he did attempt to steal (or, these things may be true; but there may be malice shown) with 'exercising his own judgment and courage'—to quote a recent \$251 argument—within the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. He 'only claimed to be left alone,' and yet Mr. Wodehouse remanded his case for future consideration. We think consistency in Hongkong ought to be spelled with a K."

the rights of neutrals, though in doing so she is abandoning a very valuable *ruse de guerre*. At the same time, the loyal support given to the Government by the British mercantile marine only calls attention to the fact that this war is a war of nations, not of armies or politicians, and if our strategists declare that the blockade of Germany is necessary in order to attain ultimate victory, England is quite prepared to pay the price that success may demand.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Burnside Boyd McElderry to be a Member of the Board of Examiners and to be a Member of the Sub-Committee for the examination of subordinate officers of the Police and Gaoi in English, Chinese and Hindustani, with effect from the 12th February, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be a Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th February, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Henry King to act as Superintendent of Imports and Exports during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchison or until further notice, with effect from the 20th February, 1915.

(Presumably that libel verdict had left Mr. Fraser Smith sore—but wary.)

Departure of Sir William Ose.

February 18.—"A Government express sent round this afternoon says that H. E. the Governor, who is about to proceed to Europe by the French mail steamer to-morrow, will embark at Pedder's Wharf at about 11.15 a.m. The public address will be presented to His Excellency in the City Hall at eleven o'clock."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Feb. 20, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—207 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$101 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.

Yantai Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$400 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$91 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$35 per share, ex div., sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—12 1/2 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$228 per share, sellers.

Lazoo Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$104 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$99 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$5 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$102 per share, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.

BOY SCOUTS OF THE
PEAK.MAJOR BOWEN ON SCOUT
IDEALS.Interesting Meeting of Peak
"Wolf Cubs."

A fresh and interesting development of the Boy Scout movement in Hongkong has lately taken place. A troop of small boys of the Peak District, technically known as "Wolf Cubs," was started a short time ago, and in order to interest parents in the movement, as well as to organize it on proper lines, Miss Skinner of the Peak School, gave an "At Home" in the Peak Hotel, yesterday. About 50 ladies were present, including Lady May, Mrs. Kelly, Lady Rice Davis, Mrs. Anstruther and many of the parents, as well as some gentlemen interested in the matter, Mr. Ralph, Inspector of Schools, and Captain Basil Taylor, R.N.

A small committee to run the troop has been appointed, with Lady May as President, Mrs. Churchhill Vice President, Mrs. Ralph Hon. Treasurer, Miss Skinner Hon. Secretary, and Captain Basil Taylor Hon. Scoutmaster. With such an able Committee there can be little doubt that the success of the Troop is assured.

A very pleasant afternoon was enjoyed in the course of which Major Bowen, already associated with the Boy Scouts movement through the St. Joseph's College Troop, said a few words on the scope and meaning of the movement. He said the reason of the notable results secured by the movement is due to two characteristics of this movement:—1st, it places a high ideal before the Scout and his master; and, secondly, it makes the ideal practical by subjecting the boy to a very definite, well-thought-out system of training. The ideal (embodied in the Scout Law, of which moral later on)—enables the mind and uplifts the training out of the groove of simple efficiency, mental or physical, to give it a distinct moral value; while the training itself is of the highest importance, because it inculcates in a masterly fashion habits of self-control and self-reliance, observation and thoughtfulness, and tends to make a boy pre-eminently a handi-man and a capable one. John Ruskin, a deep and acute thinker, whose ideas of social reform were in advance of his time, declared that modern education erred in developing mental faculties only, making no effort to train the hand to keep pace with the brain. This reproach cannot be levelled at the training of the Boy Scout, where handicrafts of every kind are taught and encouraged. Carpentry, boat-building, gardening, anything that tends to make a boy useful and healthily occupied, comes under the scope of Boy Scout training; no mental labour, however humble, comes amiss, and the Boy Scout's uniform, simple and yet so neat, is wonderfully adapted to honest and manly work. There is one thing only the Scout must not do; that is to keep his hands in his pockets and let others do for him what he can very well do for himself. Is it any wonder, then, that the healthy British boy, so full of energy and manliness, should have embraced with enthusiasm a system that contained all the excitement and charm of a game? Though clear to his Scoutmaster, he could not see, or be expected to see, the higher moral principles that lay hid behind the game, but these he could not help unconsciously imbibing, making him grow, unknown to himself, "a better and a wiser" boy.

Nor was the movement confined to British boys. It has been taken up heartily by most civilized nations, clearly showing how it answers to a universal need. At a great rally held in Birmingham in 1913, representative troops from all parts of the world attended; and it may interest you to hear that the Patrol which travelled furthest to be present, and which displayed the most "prominent and beautiful" banner was the Dragon Patrol of Siam.

Shanghai. In that progressive city there are indeed two troops, one of British and one of Chinese boys. They were inspected last year by Major-General Kelly, who was forced to come to the sad conclusion that of the two troops the Chinese was the better.

It is not a military movement, said Major Bowen, though it possesses a training on modified military lines; a military caste of organization and discipline; and a distinct uniform. Its essential object is not to make our boys into soldiers, but into better men and better citizens. The whole aim of the movement is "to develop good citizenship among boys, forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves." The Boy Scout is taught to make his way about in all kinds of country and all sorts of places, and to play other games dear to boys' hearts, but in doing so he is taught something more, and something of great value to him in after life; namely, the signs of nature, woodcraft and fieldcraft and sky-craft, to observe, to remember, to make inductions. With the instinct of genius, Sir Robert Baden-Powell based all his training, from the first on the observance of a Scout Law, at once simple, luminous and complete. Any little boy can understand it; but if any lad lives up to it perfectly he has already advanced a very long way towards the goal of a noble and useful life. A Scout is kind to all; a Scout is courteous; a Scout is pure in thought, word and deed. No knight of chivalry ever had a nobler ideal placed before him.

Because it was designed to meet the needs of the poorer classes do not think that the children of the upper classes should stand aloof. The Boy Scout training is suitable to all. We live in days of class strife, when the classes are taught to look askance on each other; an attitude of great danger to Society. Your sons when they grow up will be the natural leaders of the poorer classes. If the Boy Scout movement will tend to break down the barriers that now divide the classes so dangerously, it will by this alone have justified its existence. The sons of many of the gentry are now entering the ranks of the noble brotherhood of Boy Scouts, and one of the latest recruits is the Crown Prince of Italy.

As it behoves each parent to take an interest in her boy, she cannot do better than see that he imbibes, with his daily food and the air he breathes, the principles of the Scout Law. The outdoor exercises and the many fascinating things to learn, signalling, camping and the like, will keep any boy interested; but if over and above this, and so to speak, framing it all, she teaches him the full meaning of the Scout Law, and encourages him to become a perfect Scout by his obedience, unselfishness, honour, he cannot fail to become a better boy, a happier one to himself and a greater joy to her.

The troop of "Wolf Cubs" is, of course, confined to boys of British parentage residing in the Peak District, who are too young to join the Cadet Corps. Those who remain long enough in the Colony may, no doubt, be drafted into the Cadet Corps later on; meanwhile they will have an opportunity of developing their faculties in the way so interesting to boys through the regular course of scout training, by having entered thus young into the great and universal brotherhood of Boy Scouts.

Dropped Dead after Dancing. Iloilo, February 12.—Major H. V. Evans, commander of the tenth battalion of Philippine Scouts stationed here at Fort San Pedro, dropped dead just as he finished dancing a waltz at Misgao on Wednesday night. Major Evans, together with his battalion, was out on a practice march and stopped at Misgao for the night. The dance was given in honour of the scouts by the townsmen. Major Evans had just left his partner when he fell. One of his junior officers who saw Major Evans reel, caught him in his arms. The body has been brought to Iloilo, where it is to be embalmed and shipped to the United States.

TSINGTAU.

Cargoes Landed and Ships Sunk.

The following notification which appeared in the London Gazette of the 5th January, 1915, is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information:—

British Cargoes Landed From German Ships at Tsingtau. With reference to the notification which appeared in the London Gazette of December 11th, His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokyo telegraphs that the following German ships are believed to have been at Tsingtau prior to the establishment of the blockade, viz:—

"Markomannia,"
"O. J. D. Ahlers,"
"Gouverneur Jaeschke,"
"O. Ferd. Lohse,"
"Albenga,"
"Loongmoon,"
"Sikiang," and
"Litang."

The following vessels were sunk in the harbour:—
"Darendert,"
"Ellen Rickmers,"
"Michael Jebeau."

Full lists of British property at Kiaochow are, it is understood, now at the headquarters of the Japanese Army at Tsingtau, and it is recommended that claimants in respect thereof should now forward documentary evidence in support of their claims in duplicate, under flying seal, to His Majesty's Consul at Tsinanfu, for presentation to the headquarters of the Japanese Army at Tsingtau.

HONGKONG IN 1913.

Home Paper's Comment on Annual Report.

The annual report on Hongkong for 1913, compiled by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Claud Severn, has recently been issued as a Parliamentary paper. We can only regard it as a somewhat arid document, which presents, nevertheless, a useful record of the affairs of the Colony from year to year for purposes of reference. It would serve little purpose to comment on the statistics of revenue and trade there set out, but we may deduce from them that the Colony, generally speaking, maintains its prosperity and commercial and industrial activity. It is of interest to note the altered relative positions of German and Japanese shipping visiting the Colony. In 1912 German shipping arriving occupied the second place on the list, but in 1913 German shipping fell to the third place in both number and tonnage. The report states that there can be very little doubt that the Chinese quarters generally are still in an overcrowded condition. The relationship between overcrowding and plague was discussed at length in the report for 1912, and the Sanitary Department are continuing their efforts to keep down the number of rats and to exclude them as far as possible from dwellings, while the scavenging service is also being strengthened with a view to reducing still further the available food supply of the rat population. The deaths from plague numbered 380, as compared with 1,708 in 1912, and 253 in 1911. There was also an increase in the number of deaths from beriberi, due to the influx of thousands of strangers from the neighbouring provinces. It may be noted, too, that vigorous efforts were made in 1913 to check the smuggling of prepared opium out of the Colony to countries which prohibit the importation of the drug, and the results achieved, it is stated, have been satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to learn that the policy of the Government in controlling the importation and sale of morphine, compounds of opium, and cocaine was vigilantly maintained throughout the year, and the use of these drugs in the Colony is now exclusively confined to medical purposes.—London and China Express.

SILIMPON COAL
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED
FINNAN HADDOCKS,
FILLET HADDOCKS
AND
KIPPERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Being the property of the collectors, Kwong Yung & Co.)

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd & 3rd March, 1915,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from

Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towkwoong Periods,

comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured & Blue & White vases, plates, bowls

cups & figures etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White "Coddess of Mercy," Ming

incense burners.

Large bronze vases, wine cups, incense burners, Sung.

Jade, agate & porcelain bottles.

Green & red Jade Ornaments.

Old Pekin cloisonne vases & incense burners.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration &

blackwood screens with blue & white & 5 coloured Kanghi &

Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures in

laid in wood etc., etc.

also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, side tables, flower

stands etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Thursday, the 25th February, 1915.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2-weeks' guarantee as to the

genuineness of the articles offered.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

NOTICES

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1915.

MONDAY, TUESDAY,

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

(OFF-DAY).

22nd, 23rd, 24th & 27th February.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to

the GRAND STAND and

ENCLOSURE may be obtained

from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,

Ltd., or at the Gate. Price 7s

for the Meeting (excluding the Off-

Day), or 3s per day. Tickets for

the Off-Day, 2s.

No one admitted without a

Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket

Inspector at the Gate.

N.B.—NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that a large proportion

of the Receipts accruing to the

Club will be donated to the

PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL

RELIEF FUND. A Grant will also be made to the

Hongkong Ladies' Benevolent

Fund to assist in meeting cases

of distress caused by the War.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the

pleasure of the presence of

the LADIES at the GRAND

STAND and the ENCLOSURE

during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be

reserved for Members' Wives and

Families, Tickets for which are

being sent out with the Members'

Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced

to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be

reserved as in recent years for

Chinese Ladies and their female

attendants in the Stand erected

on the plot of ground next to the

Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

NOTICE

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for servants will be

issued on application to the

Undersigned on SATURDAY, the

20th February.

No Servants will be allowed in-

side the ENCLOSURE of the

Race Course during the Race

Days WITHOUT TICKETS,

which can be had on application

to the Undersigned. These Tick-

ets are only available for Servants

while in attendance on their em-

ployers or when on duty at the

various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering

about with Servants' passes in

their possession will forfeit them

and the holders thereof will be

removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that

all FIRE INSURANCE

OFFICES will be closed for the

transaction of Public Business on

MONDAY, TUESDAY and

WEDNESDAY, 22nd, 23rd and

24th February respectively at

11.45 a.m.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that

all MARINE INSURANCE

OFFICES will be closed for the

transaction of Public Business on

MONDAY, TUESDAY and

WEDNESDAY, 22nd, 23rd and

24th February respectively at

11.45 a.m.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

The local Banks will be closed

for the transaction of Exchange

Business on Monday, Tuesday &

Wednesday the 22nd, 23rd & 24th

instant at 11.45 a.m.

MACKINTOSH
& CO. LTD.
Telephone No. 29
MENS WEAR SPECIALISTS.SPECIAL
DISPLAYNEW GOODS
FOR THE
RACES.16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16
(Next Door to Thos Cook & Son)

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

NOW SHOWING

FOR THE RACE SEASON

NEW HIGH CLASS SUITINGS.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS.

IL TROVATORE.
LA TRAVIATACAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
PACLIACCI
RIGOLETTOFAUST
CARMEN"MIGNON"
"OTELLO""ERNANI"
"TOSCA""BARBIERE de SIVIGLIA"
etc.THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,
LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 1322.



"KING
GEORGE
IV"
Scotch
Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its
mature ripeness, soft refinement, and
exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY LIMITED
Edinburgh, Scotland

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Woohow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	17th Feb.	20th Feb. at noon.
CHANGSHA	25th Mar.	6th April.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

The steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY.

..... | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

5.30 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	8 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer).....	10 00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4 00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8 00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION Co., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans on each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said
Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 19,000 THURS., 25th Feb. at noon.
Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000 THURS., 11th Mar. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama
Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu T. 12,500 TUES., 23rd Feb. at noon.
Awa Maru Capt. Heri T. 12,500 MON., 1st Mar. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 12,500 TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m.
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang and Rangoon
Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 12,000 TUES., 23rd Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo
Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500 SUNDAY, 21st Feb.

SHANGHAI, Kobe, S'hai and Kobe
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama
Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000 TUES., 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

Kobe & Yokohama

Fitted wireless telegraphy.

Terminus Yokohama

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kashima Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	3th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

*Terminus Yokohama.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ...Kailong21st Feb. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....Liangchow.....21st Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Sungkiang.....23rd Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Teian2nd Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 20th Feb., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjikmanok	S'hai	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'hai	1st half Mar.
Tjikwang	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjikroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'hai	2nd half Mar.
Tjikapas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjikodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'hai	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 25rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£69. " " £98.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLEJO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	20th Feb.	24th Feb. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans		12th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 23rd Feb. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 26th Feb. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 21st Feb. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 24th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

N. D. L. and H. A. L.
The Nord Deutscher Lloyd, the Hamburg Amerika Line, the Hanes Line, and the Austrian Lloyd, after long deliberations with the London Chamber of Commerce have agreed to deliver up British goods which are among the cargoes of ships of the above mentioned companies in Italian ports. The freight charges, with an additional four per cent., will be paid. The transaction has been sanctioned by a special licence of the Board of Trade.

Manifests Not Required On

Through Canal Traffic.

Announcement has been made by the Panama Canal Commission that hereafter copies of the manifests of ships' cargoes will not be required of vessels using the canal when engaged in through traffic. The reasons for this action were given as follows:

"Because of objections advanced by the steamship companies, and for the further reason that the compilation of detailed statistics from manifests would require a large clerical force and involve considerable expense it has been decided that vessels in transit through the canal will not be required to furnish copies of their manifests, but that, instead, the practice of the Suez Canal, where the vessel is required to submit only the most important items, will be followed, which plan is to be incorporated in the revised customs regulations. Duplicate manifests will still be required for cargo landing in the canal zone, excepting cargo discharged for transshipment."

The Port of London.

A good deal has been said lately about the congestion of merchandise in the Port of London, and various suggestions are made to bring about relief. The Times recently stated that "the river from London Bridge to Gravesend may be said, without exaggeration, to be in a condition approaching chaos."

This view is not shared by Mr. J. G. Broadbank, chairman of the Dock and Warehouses Committee of the Port of London Authority, and one of the Port's representatives at the Board of Trade, who said in conversation with a newspaper representative:—"No chaos exists at the London docks; there has been none since the outbreak of the war. What has existed has been congestion; often severe, I admit, and somewhat prolonged. But what I wish to emphasise is that the position is growing better every day, and in three weeks' time we hope to be able to deal effectively with any congestion or abnormality as the contingency arises. I wonder, however, what the general or business public thinks of the work which the Port Authority has done in the greatest port in the world at a time of unprecedented pressure at the height of a European war. Over and over again we have had to put the requirements of the military and naval authorities before the claims of shippers and merchants. We have to-day 6,000 men employed at the docks, compared with 4,000 at the same date last year. This is in spite of the fact that large numbers of men had been called up as reservists and others have since joined the colours. Moreover, something like 16,000 skilled regular labourers have gone abroad or have been sent to other parts to help in the work of unloading war material. We are dealing with something like 150 transports, besides an extraordinary increase in other tonnage, due to many ships being diverted to the Thames owing to military requirements. The year's supply of sugar purchased by the Government has to be brought into port and warehoused within five months. Deliveries have already started, and while the ordinary quantity at the docks in normal times is no more than 21,000 tons, to-day we have 80,000 tons. At other times we have no more than 2,000 tons of wheat waiting to be taken away; to-day 24,000 tons are in the warehouses and granaries. French wines and brandies, which are usually discharged at other ports, are to-day being discharged in the Port of London. So it is with other commodities."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Fried Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Feb. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 21st Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Tues., 23rd Feb. at 4 light
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Choysang	Tues., 23rd Feb. at 4 light
SINGAPORE & Penang	Onsang	Wed., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Thur., 25th Feb. at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 25th Feb. at noon
SINGAPORE & Penang	Chunsang	Fri., 26th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, Pang & Cotta	Laosang	Sat., 27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
YAMAHA, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Wed., 3rd Mar. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Lintin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Duta, Singapore, Tawau, Usukin, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,
Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.[PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMESWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.	
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND		
For freight and further particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.		

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—737' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

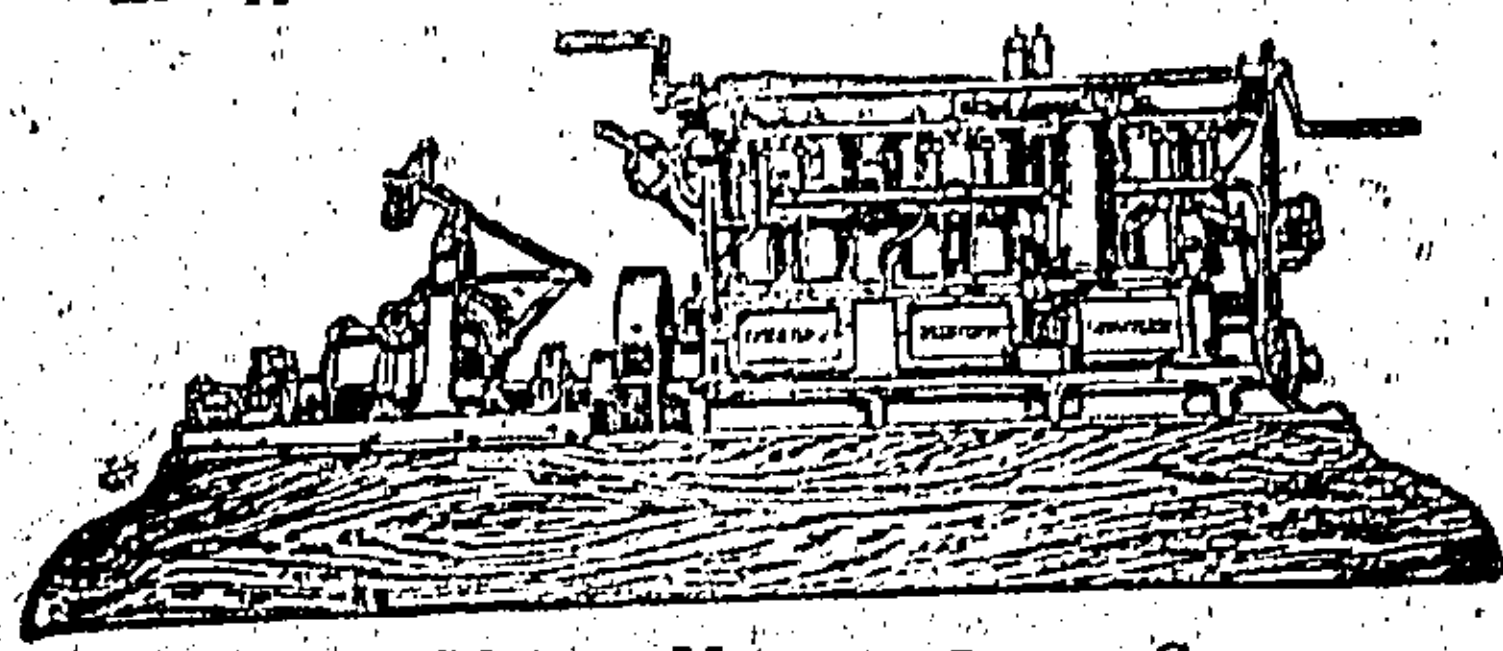
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.Dockyard Manager
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Villo de la C.M. M.	P. & O.	20, Feb.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	26, Feb.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'be, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	Indraghiri	J. M. Co.	20, Feb.
Via, B.C., T'ma via M'la & Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	22, Feb.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Feb.
Victoria, B.C., & S'ha via S'hai &c.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	Montangle	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
New York via Panama	Royal P.	B. L. L.	24, Feb.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	1, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	16, Mar.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	20, Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	24, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Hokkai M.	O. S. K.	20, Feb.
Hoihow & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	20, Feb.
Shanghai & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	21, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	21, Feb.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	23, Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Delagoa Bay, D'han, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	26, Feb.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	26, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Namur	P. & O.	28, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports			
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaisang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Shanghai	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjimbang	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjimanosk	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjini	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tjilwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half Q.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "INDRAGHIRI"

Will Depart on the 25th February, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

A frequent Service of Fast Cargo Steamers will be maintained
between above ports commencing with the

"CITY OF DURHAM,"

sailing from Hongkong on the 18th February, to be followed by the
"City of Corinth" on the 20th March and other high powered
steamers at frequent intervals.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from
Yokohama Friday, Feb. 12, via Manila,
for Hongkong.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived
at San Francisco on February 15.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA sailed from
Yokohama on Thursday, February 12, via
Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have
been transferred to the AWA MARU
of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to
arrive at Hongkong on February 23.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco, via usual
ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line s.s. ST. EGBERT left
New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal
on the 2nd January and is due to arrive
here about the beginning of March.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 24th January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.

The American and Oriental Line s.s.
ROYAL PRINCE arrived at Yokohama
on the 8th inst. and may be expected at
Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Anslie, 12th inst.	—Hoihow, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 379, 15th inst.—Haiphong	12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Titan, Br. s.s. 8,000, J. W. Read, 14th inst.	—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,010, S. Koma,	14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst.
Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. 377, W. McInnes, 14th	inst.—Hoihow, 13th inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.	
Boysan, Br. s.s. 995, G. Baiding, 14th	inst.—Haiphong, 13th inst. Gen.—
—Chinese.	
Phraung, Br. s.s. 1,102, Flashman, 15th	inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst. Gen.—
—Order.	
Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,009, P.W. Grierson, 16th	inst.—Haliborne, 11th inst. Gen.—
—B. & S.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. 1,544, G. F. Matthews,	16th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. J. Mattock,	18th inst.—Java, 6th inst. Sugar
—J. M. & Co.	
Daijin Maru, Japanese s.s. 900, 11th inst	—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Agamemnon, Br. s.s. 7,644, Hazeland, 18th	inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—
—B. & S.	
Ishin Maru, Jap. s.s. 921, R. Minokawa,	19th inst.—Amoy, 17th inst. Gen.—
—Chinese.	
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,082, Y. Yamamoto,	19th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—
—O. S. K.	
Shengking, Br. s.s. 1,043, Wm. McIntosh,	19th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—
—B. & S.	
Zafiro, Am.s.s. 2,781, N. T. Ventorini, 19th	inst.—Batavia, 14th inst. Rice—
S. T. & Co.	
Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2,276, G. L. Smith, 19th	inst.—Moji, 14th inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA PANAMA

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Ceull, will be despatched as above on Friday,
26th February.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA—
s.s. "SHINYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer have
ing arrived. Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered
on 18th February at noon will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must
then be taken from the Company's
Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown, and all goods
remaining undelivered on the
23rd February, at 5 p.m. will be
subject to rent and landing
charges.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged Cargo to be left on board or
in the Godown and examination
of same to be held on 24th Feb.
at 10 a.m.
All Claims must be filed on or
before 2nd March, otherwise
they will not be recognised.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"LENNOX"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of Holt's
Wharf at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 24th
instant will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 10th prox.
or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 24th inst. at 9.30
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR;

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY TIDING TIMES	TYPE OF PILING
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(85' 100' 120' 140')	10'	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211'	14'	15' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	260'	14'	14'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	14'	14'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	180'	14'	14'	5' 6"
TAIKOO-TSUI				
Consolidated Dock	400'	14'	10'	5' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	430'	14'	15'	5' 6"
Largest Dock	211'	14'	15'	5' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS OF THE FIGHTING.

The Strategic Plans East and West Explained.

[Below we give the first instalment of an article on the course of the war in December, which has been written by Mr. Frank H. Simmonds for the American Review of Reviews. Though there have been changes in the situation since then, the article will be found of consuming interest from the fact that it makes clear the strategic moves of the armies and helps the reader to see and feel, as well as comprehend, the terrible conflict as the lines of battle are deadlocked or as new situations develop.]

I. The Beginning of the End.

In any general survey of the history of the Great War in its fifth month, the moral rather than the military part of the operations takes first place. For if the German attack in the opening months might fairly be likened to a forest fire sweeping irresistibly forward over vast districts, ever widening its area of destruction and mounting ever higher in its violence, it is not less patent that, December came, there was east and west in Europe an evident slackening of the fire, a growing competence on the part of those whose necessity it was to limit, control, extinguish the blaze.

Looking at the fields of operation in December, it was plain that while there had been no success yet in actually extinguishing the conflagration, it had been limited, circumscribed, confined to the narrowest bounds since it broke out. In places it was actually slung back; at no point was it permitted to ravage again many of the districts which it had swept over in the early days of August and September.

In September it was Paris which had been in danger. In October, in November, the German drive for the sea coast, for Calais and Dunkirk, threatened to conquer for the Kaiser that "window on the Channel" which for all Pan-Germans had been the dream of all dreams, the first step in the series which was to acquire for Germany her "place in the sun."

But if in November and in the terrible battle of Ypres, of Flanders, this German advance had been halted, in December it was clear that like the march to Paris the sweep to the Channel had been definitely repulsed. From Switzerland to the North Sea the great German offensive had come to a full stop, fallen dead, lost the necessary numbers and force, had sunk to the level of a mere siege operation in which the Germans were more frequently on the defensive, than the offensive, and one by one towns and villages in Artois, in Champagne, which had been captured in the initial drives, were regained by allied advances, advances measured by rods, not miles, achieved in days, not hours.

For this explanation was to be found rather in the east than the west, for while her western campaign was still at a crisis Germany had again, as before the Battle of the Marne, to hurry eastward troops necessary to enforce victory in Flanders to avoid the imminent disaster Russian masses had prepared in Poland. East and west, Russian, French and British armies increased in numbers, in effectiveness, in material, particularly in artillery, while Austrian resources and military value declined still more rapidly than before, and at last there seemed to be the approach of a time when German numbers and

courage, German efficiency and skill, would no longer avail to keep the battle lines on both fronts outside her own territory.

Looking seaward, too, the decisive defeat of the last German fleet on the high seas, always inevitable, given the superiority of the allied navies, served to emphasize once more how fatally the net was being drawn about the German Empire. It served to recall for all Americans the circumstances of the Confederacy, when,—Gettysburg lost, and the Atlantic blockade made effective,—the superiority in resources and numbers of the North was established, and the Civil War settled down to a process of attrition. Then came destruction by campaigns in which neither skill, devotion nor valour could avail against numbers, wealth, and sea power.

Thus for the outside world December seemed to mark the beginning of the end, not in the sense that the approach of peace was measurably hastened, not that the prospect of a long and terrible war was banished, but simply in the sense that under political conditions existing while the ranks of her enemies remained unbroken, there was no longer any promise of ultimate German victory. Germany's problem henceforth seemed to be one of defence not attack, of endurance not conquest. William II was not to conquer Europe as Napoleon did at Austerlitz. Germany was not to control the Continent as France had a little more than a century before. It remained to be seen whether the German Emperor could hold Belgium as Frederick the Great had held Silesia, against the combined military strength of Europe.

II. In the East Again.

In measuring the Eastern campaign, which in December, as in November, attracted the attention of the whole world, it is necessary to emphasize certain major circumstances. Above all, for the first time in the progress of the Great War, a German army was brought within two steps of destruction. It escaped. German generalship and German courage rose to their highest level in the months of conflict, but the moral effect was not to be mistaken. Already the world began to recall the experience of Napoleon on the road to Moscow; and the German losses suggested his at Borodino, when the very flower of the Grand Army was destroyed by Russian pertinacity. Von Hindenburg's success in taking Lodz, in result as in casualty list, recalled the Napoleonic victory.

For the first time it now became clear that Russia was getting her millions in the field. Handicapped by the greater mobility of her foe, by the tremendous advantage the Germans possessed in the strategic railways inside their own frontiers, by the superior training and equipment of their armies, the Russians now began to demonstrate that all these advantages are not sufficient to enforce victory, when the disparity of numbers is too great. Napoleon's greatest campaign, that in France in 1814, was increasingly in the minds of many, as Von Hindenburg moved rapidly from point to point, striking terrific blows, displaying supreme military skill. But each of the blows failed, fell short of destroying his foe, because his forces were too small.

A new circumstance, too, commanded attention. When Germany had launched her October thrust at Warsaw, it had compelled Russia to draw back in Galicia, to abandon the siege of Przemyel, to retreat behind the San River, and send masses from the south to the north. But in December the German offensive operations, made for the same purpose, had up to December 20 proved unavailing. Indeed, while in the earlier advance the Russians had only reached Tarnow, in December their artillery was bombarding Cracow, their infantry partially surrounding that fortress, the sole barrier to Silesia, and their cavalry had again crowned the Carpathians and flowed down into the Hungarian plain. In East Prussia, too, the Russian invasion continued despite German efforts in Poland.

For all this there was the single and simple explanation. To Germany and her Austria ally there were now lacking the numbers to meet on equal terms the forces arrayed against them in the East and in the West. On both fronts they were now outnumbered. In the West the Germans still held most of Belgium and a thin slice of northern France, but in the East Russian soldiers occupied a corner of East Prussia, and Austria had abandoned all of Galicia save the territory about Cracow and had again evacuated Bukovina. Upwards of 35,000 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000, had thus been temporarily or permanently lost to the two emperors,—a complete set-off for the conquest of Germany in the West.

In examining the progress of the campaign in the East in December three circumstances must be kept in mind. First, the railroad map of Poland, for the whole operations were based upon the railroads. Second, the German strategy, now for the first time shaped by the conditions imposed upon the German General Staff by their enemies. Third, the three phases of the campaign; in the first the Germans almost achieved a second Tannenberg, in the second they narrowly escaped a Sedan, in the third the campaign descended to the level of a deadlock, momentarily at least wholly comparable to that in the West.

III. The Railroad Map.

Looking at Russian Poland on the map, it will be seen that it resembles a gigantic wheel, half its circumference or rim made by the territory of Russia, the other half by Austrian and German territory from East Prussia to Galicia. Warsaw, the capital, is situated about in the centre and serves as the hub of this Polish wheel.

From Warsaw three main railways radiate like the spokes of a wheel. The first, going north-west, reaches the Prussian frontier near Mlava, whence it continues to Dantzig. The second goes nearly due west, approaches the frontier at Kalisz and crosses it just beyond this town, whence it continues west to Frankfurt and Berlin. The third runs south-west and reaches the frontier of Silesia east of Czenstochowa, whence it continues to Breslau. For convenience these three railways may be called, respectively, the Dantzig, Frankfurt, and Breslau lines.

The only other railroad of immediate interest is that which leaves the Breslau line at Skieniewiez, fifty miles west of Warsaw, runs north, crossing the Frankfurt line at Lodz, and reaching the frontier at Thorn. This will be described, as the Thorn line.

Now, at the points where all these four lines touch the German frontier,—that is at the rim of the Polish wheel,—they meet German railroads which follow the frontier all the way, and for the purposes of our figure may be likened to the tyre of the Polish wheel. These are the strategic railroads, so much mentioned in

recent despatches, the most important of which extend all the way from the Dantzig to the Breslau railroad.

The military advantage of these railroads of the Germans is this: Russian armies advancing to invade Silesia, Posen, or East Prussia must move along the lines which have been described as the spokes of the Polish wheel. Once they are well committed to such an invasion a Russian army, for example, moving along the Breslau line can only communicate and send reinforcements to another army moving along the Dantzig line, by sending troops all the way back to Warsaw, that is, up one spoke and down another. But the Germans, possessing the strategic lines along the rim of the wheel, could send their troops directly from Czenstochowa to Mlava. Again, while the Russians would have to use the railroads needed to supply the armies in the field for such a concentration, the Germans would be able to use lines parallel, not perpendicular, to their front, and not used in supplying their troops actually in the field.

A glance at the map of German territories just inside the frontier from Poland will show that the region is a perfect network of railroads, thus affording many lines by which to move troops to the front as well as parallel to the front, while Russian Poland, save for the lines mentioned, is practically without railroads, and these had been partially destroyed in November.

Thanks to these railways, then, the Germans possessed at the outset of the December campaign a tremendous advantage. Having much smaller armies to use, they were still able, by moving them rapidly from one point to another along the rim, to maintain a superiority of numbers at the decisive point for a considerable period of time, while the Russians were endeavouring, with inferior communications, to meet a German attack. Here in the key of the December struggle.

IV. German Strategy.

To describe the German strategy in the Polish campaign it is necessary to look back for a moment to the situation of November 20. At that date, it will be recalled, the German retreat from Warsaw had reached the Silesian and East Prussian frontiers and Russian troops had for the first time crossed the frontier of the Province of Posen. Contrary to the general expectation, the Germans had not made a stand at the Warta River, and for the first time in the war Poland was practically free of German invaders.

In their retreat from Warsaw, the Germans had moved along the Frankfurt railroad, reached the frontier at Kalisz and were apparently standing there. The main Russian army pursuing had reached the Warta, and at points passed it, moving toward Kalisz. The German left, much less considerable than the centre at Kalisz, had retreated along the Thorn line and was now before Thorn. The German right had come back along the Breslau line to Czenstochowa, followed by a Russian army. At Czenstochowa it had united with the Austrian army, which had retreated from Ivengorod in Poland and was now defending the approach to Cracow on the north.

Meantime a Russian army in Galicia had swept westward to the very gates of Cracow, which was now under fire, threatened with complete investment and isolation from Vienna and Berlin. Russian cavalry was across the Carpathians. In the North the Russian army which in September had approached Koenigsburg in October retreated to the Niemen, and in November resumed the advance, was well within the East Prussian frontier, had taken Gumbinnen and was approaching Insterburg. Finally, a third army was entering East Prussia

by the Dantzig railroad at Mlava.

In this situation the German General Staff found itself lacking in the necessary numbers to meet all attacks and defeat them at the same time. Russia now had manifest superiority in numbers in all fields. But if Germany could draw upon all her armies and make use of her superior transportation facilities, it was still possible for her to put in an army at a selected point which would be larger than the Russian and might make possible a repetition of the victory of Tannenberg in September, when the troops withdrawn from the West had been rushed into East Prussia and had destroyed a Russian army.

Even if no Russian disaster followed it was fair to suppose that such a drive directed at the centre might at the least compel the Russians to halt in their offensive in Galicia and East Prussia and despatch troops to the danger point to parry the thrust. Precisely this had been accomplished by the October advance to Warsaw. This would be a considerable profit for Germany now facing the possibility of an invasion from the east, for Austria, Galicia, and Bukovina, all but lost was weakening visibly. But if such a drive failed to achieve a Russian rout, did not avail to end the Russian attacks north and south, then it was perfectly clear to the world, to the German General Staff first, that no temporary occupation of Polish territory or cities would be of value. This detail should be remembered always in considering this operation.

Such being the view of the German General Staff and such its necessities, about November 15, and from the front crossed by the Thorn railroad, the Germans began a drive toward Warsaw and along the Thorn railway. The troops in this force had been drawn from the German armies in the East, carried to Thorn by the strategic lines along the frontier, the rim of the Polish wheel. In front of them as they entered Poland was only a small Russian force, wholly incapable of meeting the coming storm, the main Russian armies being still at the ends of the Frankfurt and Breslau railway spokes.

V. Another Tannenberg?

Look again at the map and it will be seen that the Thorn line as it comes east toward Warsaw crosses the Frankfurt line at Lodz and meets the Breslau line at Skieniewiez. This latter town is half way between Warsaw and Lodz, the most considerable town in western Poland, and directly in the rear of the main Russian army in Poland, which had followed the Germans west along the Frankfurt line toward Kalisz.

Now, if the Germans coming east could take both Lodz and Skieniewiez before the main Russian army could concentrate in front of it, they would be between the Russians and Warsaw, would hold the railway lines by which the Russians were supplied. If they were able to continue their advance they might get directly in the Russian rear.

If a second German army were sent east from Kalisz along the Frankfurt line, following the retreating Russians, it might attack them in front while the Thorn army was in their rear. Were the maximum profit realized from this operation, the main Russian army might be driven in on Lodz and surrounded, its communications cut off, and in the end it might be destroyed either by battle or by lack of food and ammunition. Here was one of the most daring and splendid conceptions in the whole strategy of the Great War.

At the outset the advance of the Thorn army was completely successful. The first Russian force encountered was badly whipped at Wlaskaw, on the Vistula east of Thorn. A second

stand at Plock, on the river, was beaten down and the Thorn army, still following the Thorn railway, now turned south and swept rapidly on to Lodz, took this town and a few days later seized Skieniewiez, thus cutting both railway lines from Warsaw to Lodz. The main Russian army was now completely cut off from Warsaw.

Crossing the railways and continuing south, the Thorn army presently stood squarely in the main Russian army, which, by this time, had come back upon a repetition of the victory of Tannenberg in September, when the troops withdrawn from the West had been rushed into East Prussia and had destroyed a Russian army.

Even if no Russian disaster followed it was fair to suppose that such a drive directed at the centre might at the least compel the Russians to halt in their offensive in Galicia and East Prussia and despatch troops to the danger point to parry the thrust. Precisely this had been accomplished by the October advance to Warsaw. This would be a considerable profit for Germany now facing the possibility of an invasion from the east, for Austria, Galicia, and Bukovina, all but lost was weakening visibly. But if such a drive failed to achieve a Russian rout, did not avail to end the Russian attacks north and south, then it was perfectly clear to the world, to the German General Staff first, that no temporary occupation of Polish territory or cities would be of value. This detail should be remembered always in considering this operation.

VI. A Second Sedan?

Contrary to every natural expectation, the Russians did not at this critical moment stay their hand either in Galicia or in East Prussia. Instead, gathering up all their garrisons from Warsaw, from Novo Georgiewsk, from Ivengorod, calling out all available reserves, drawing regiments from the army which was at Mlava, on the Dantzig railroad, they rushed them west along the Frankfurt and Breslau railroads, retook Lodz and Skieniewiez, and came down in the rear of the German army which had come from Thorn.

What followed was the most indescribable and inextricable confusion. A Russian army drawn up about Lodz, surrounded in a semicircle by two German armies, one to the west, the other to the north, was relieved by a Russian army which came south in the rear of that German army, north of Lodz, cut it off from all connection with the German army to the west, broke its railroad communication with Thorn, with Germany, and threatened a second Sedan.

It was at this stage that Petrograd, long silent while Berlin forecast victory, suddenly took up the cry, and English war correspondents at the Russian capital forecast a decisive German defeat. Patently the Germans were at this moment nearer disaster than at any moment since the war began. Their escape will always remain a memorable military operation. All that is known of it as yet comes through Russian official statements in which the German exertions are described as "unbelievable."

What seems to have happened was that the Thorn army east and south of Lodz turned west and north, cut its way through the army which had enveloped it, not with artillery fire, but with the bayonet, broke down the barrier by sheer weight and desperation, finally opened a pathway, but at a cost in lives surpassing anything in the history of this terrible war. When the disaster seemed nearest, the Germans had at last to call upon their western armies for help, and several army corps hastily gathered up in Belgium and France were flung east in time to cover the retreat of the fragments of the Thorn army, after it had won clear.

When at last the tangle was cleared, it became plain that from Galicia to the Vistula, west of Warsaw, two battle lines faced

each other, substantially intact, continuous, the Russian line bulging to the west at Lodz. After a few days the Russians evacuated Lodz and moved east taking up a position in front of the Breslau railroad, holding Lodz and Czenstochowa and resting on the Vistula east of Plock.

VII. Deadlock in the East.
The capture of Lodz by the Germans provoked temporary German enthusiasm, promptly checked by German military authorities, who pointed out that the capture of the city was of little real value unless the Russian army which had occupied it could be decisively defeated. A similar explanation was presently made by Petrograd. The truth, of course, was that both Germany and Russia had failed to destroy an opponent who had been within two steps of ruin, but the German disappointment was the greater, because it was vitally necessary for Germany to relieve Galicia and Poland by her offensive, and she had so far failed. To capture Lodz was an empty triumph. Lodz had been in her hands from August to November. What was of moment was the fact that in her front the Russian army was still unbroken and her losses in a daring, but abortive offensive had been colossal, had compelled her to weaken her western armies and thus abandon the offensive in Flanders.

By December 15 the German and Russian armies which had fought the Battle of Lodz stood squarely face to face, but the Russians were rooted behind entrenchments recalling the German position at the Aisne. In the centre and for the moment at least Russia had brought the German drive to a halt because her enormous superiority of numbers had enabled her to bring up reserves from her rear at the critical moment.

The whole purpose of German strategy had been to relieve Cracow. Look again at Cracow and it will be seen that it stands almost at the southern frontier of German Silesia. Were it in Russian hands the Czar could send his armies down the Valley of the Oder on either bank in the rear of the German armies in Poland and all industrial Silesia as far north as Breslau would be open to invasion. Austrian armies, too, would be crowded back beyond the High Tatras Mountains into Hungary and into Moravia, that is, away from the Germans.

In September, after Lemberg, Russian armies had passed the San and reached Tarnow on the Donetz, fifty miles from Cracow. Here the invasion of Russian Poland by von Hindenburg compelled them to halt. But now, by the first of December, now armies were across the San, the Donetz, were rolling on to Cracow from the east, while a second Russian army was coming south along the Breslau spoke of the Polish railroad system and was closing in on Cracow from the north and east. Only on the west was Cracow approachable for the Austro-German reinforcements now feverishly hurried to the imperilled town.

The Austrian situation was further disturbed by a new raid of Cossacks sent into Hungary, a move which resulted in an immediate appeal from Budapest to Berlin for protection, which Vienna could no longer give. In response Germany now sent cavalry regiments from the Western front. Austria, on her part, began to recall from Serbia troops which had just won a considerable victory and seemed at the point of crushing King Peter's little state. With these troops the generals of the two Kaisers undertook a desperate counter-offensive, the cavalry sweeping the Cossacks out of Hungary, the infantry trying to move through the Carpathian passes along the eastern frontier. (To be continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

TRAINING NOTES.

This Morning's Gallops and next Week's Prospects.

If there is one thing really more absurd than another in connection with racing in Hongkong, it is to attempt to make forecasts for particular races, particularly when certain stables are represented by a number, and the connections are not disposed to nominate their choice before the day of the race. And for this they cannot be blamed, seeing that half the pleasure in racing is springing a delightful surprise on friendly rivals. It is not intended here therefore to give tips in the accepted sense, but rather to indicate those ponies which, from observation of both their performances and their their points, are likely to bring a return on a modest investment.

Gamester is a pony we have extolled to the public, and though we have not altered our opinion as to the merits of the pony—in fact we are more deeply impressed every time we see him handled by Mr. Ezra—the question presents itself as to his ability to stay the Derby distance. Over a mile this morning, he did 32.1/5, 1.06 2/5, 1.37 3/5, completing the mile in 2.10, which is real racing form. But a mile is not a mile and a half, and though it did not appear as though an extra quarter would depress him, there certainly was an indication that the mile and a half would have found him not so comfortable in his finish. Hence in a race like the Maiden Stakes, where a cracking pace from the fall of the flag to the winning post tells the story, his chances are more pronounced, apart from any comparison with the class of his opponents, than in the Derby. It is not to be hazarded, however, that his chances in the Derby are obscured by any means, since a lot depends on how the race is run, and more so on what Mr. Ezra felt in him when he was traversing the last quarter. He is one however that we recommend on form. Getting away from the popular stables, we come to Mayday, and his prospects of earning his owner a reward are very bright if properly handled. Should he be selected for the Griffin Stakes, he has the probability of having Wild Cat who this morning negotiated a mile in 2.22, last quarter 31.2/5, finishing strong and well, and Black Gem who covered a mile in 2.19 1/5, last quarter in 33 1/5, in a gallop with his stable companion Lucky Gem, but being hard held and able to have left the Lucky fellow just whenever he pleased. Nevertheless Mayday, in the right hands, should certainly finish in the first three, close on the heels of the best of the bunch, if he does not lead the way. Aldwyck has been a most consistent performer and is worth watching, whilst Soldier will give Mr. Johnstone a winning mount in the Valley Stakes, if slipped. Coming to Sir Paul's stable one has to write with caution, since the blood is certainly here. Despite the ravings of admirers of Duke Dahlia and Perfection Dahlia, we cannot be blinded to the good work done by Majestic Dahlia and what is more, to his racing spirit. It is argued that a pony who gets his ears back—that is a China pony—is very often, to use the vernacular, a "stinker," but since this is not so with every class of horse, and is a virtue in thoroughbreds at home, there is just the possibility, aye, the probability, that he will show next week that this is his indication of relish and not dislike for racing. He has the natural spring of a racing pony, he has been trained to a nicety, and whether in the hands of Burkill or Vida, he should

render a good account of himself or many will be disappointed. John Peel's subs are all worth attention in turn, but we prefer to deal with the prospects of ponies that will bring a return if successful. It needs no student of form or judge of a pony to make selections from the three crack stables. At the same time one has not to overlook Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's contingent, and particularly not to slight Australian Chief, which this morning covered a mile in 2.21, the last quarter in 30 dead. He is a big loose-striding pony with free action and a possessor of style. He needs no urging and is willing to give heed to any demand put up to him. He gave Mr. Moller a very pleasant gallop this morning, and delighted his connections. Thurlston was very disappointing in his finish and gave one the impression that he has had enough. One surprise packet next week will in all probability be found in Winning Hazard, who this morning carried Mr. Moller over a mile in the excellent time of 2.15 3/5. He is not a pony to take liberties with, and he should not be overlooked for the minimum for a place. Kukri was another pony that captivated one in his training, but this morning he bolted with Mr. Knoll and did a couple of miles before he was pulled up. This after a hard gallop yesterday and so near racing too was unfortunate in two ways, first the tendency to strain, and secondly that he should have developed an impatience which very often costs races. Should Mr. Knoll ride him next week, and we believe he will, then he will have to take care at the starting post or he will find the pony's chances ruined by unnecessary travelling. Bachilla too with a mile in 2.15 to his credit must not be overlooked.

The prospects for racing next week, should the weather be kind, are very good; in fact surprising, in good when one considers the circumstances which obtained at the time when owners were making purchases. One does not wish to hold the war up as a spectre at every turn, but since we have it with us we have to recognise its effects, and that being so we can congratulate ourselves as far as racing goes, that the prospects could be but little better were we not seriously engaged in extending civilisation.

The times recorded this morning were:

Mascoote (M) 33, 1-02.4/5.
Wild Cat (Ezra) 1m. 35.3/5, 1-16.4/5, 1-51.3/5, 2-22.1/5, 3-31.2/5.
Fujian Chief (Joy) 1m. 37.3/5, 1-12.3/5, 1-48.1/5, 2-20.2/5, 3-32.2/5.
Borneo Chief (Moller) 1m. 37.3/5, 1-12.3/5, 1-48.1/5, 2-20.2/5, 3-32.2/5.
Lorenzo (Pope) 3m. 36, 1-06.3/5, 1-09.2/5, 1-44, 2-15.4/5.
Blueboile (Sedgwick) 1m. 38.1/5, 1-13, 1-51, 2-23.3/5.
Gamester (Ezra) 1m. 32.1/5, 1-06.2/5, 1-37.3/5, 2-10.
Aquin (Gegg) 1m. —, 1-10.3/5, 1-47, 2-22.4/5.
President (Boy) 1m. —, 34.1/5, 1-05.1/5.
Baroda Chief (Boy) had healthy exercise.
Rosario (Boy) went with above.
Aldwyck (Vida) 11/4m. 24.1/5, 1-03.2/5, 1-43.3/5, 2-16.2/5, 2-48, 3-31.3/5.
Australian Chief (Moller) 1m. 37.3/5, 1-15 2/5, 1-51, 2-21, 3-30.
Perhapa (Boy) 1 1/4m. — 34, 1-09, 1-43.1/5, 2-15.3/5.
Turzam (Pope) 1 1/2m. 38.2/5, 1-11.
Amplefield (Johnstone) 1 1/4m. — 36.2/5, 1-12, 1-48, 2-18.4/5, 3-30.4/5.
Apothecary joined above for last three furlongs.
Dreadnought Dahlia (Burkill) 1 1/4m. 35.1/5, 1-11, 1-45.4/5, 2-20, 2-49.4/5.
Lucky Gem (Knoll) 1m. 35.3/5, 1-11.2/5, 1-40, 2-19.1/5, 3-33.1/5.
Black Gem (Boy) 1m. 35.8/5, 1-11.2/5, 40, 1-48, 2-19.1/5;

FIVE YEARS.

Judge Compliments a Police Officer.

Sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, this morning, the Puisne Judge referred to Sergeant Brown of Yaumati as an intelligent and active officer. His Lordship also spoke highly of the police handling of the case he was concerned with, one in which a man was charged with armed robbery at Mong-kok village. The prisoner having been found guilty, his Lordship in passing sentence of five years said that had the man been younger he would have ordered the lash.

Race Entry.

It is notified in an express that the following entry has been omitted from the Race Book:—Fourth race, 2nd day, the Subscription Griffling, Challenge Opp. Mr. Billiards' "Winning Hazard."

1q.35.1/5.
Neptune (Boy) 1m. 38.1/5, 1-15.2/5, 1-52, 2-23.
English Chief (Moller) 1m. 32.1/5, 1-02.4/5, 1-30.2/5.
Irish Chief (Boy) 1m. 23.1/5, 1-02.4/5.
Japora Chief, trotted.
New Zealand Chief, went in Company with above.
Sunstar Dahlia (Vida), 1 1/4m. 37.2/5, 1-13.1/5, 1-48.4/5, 2-22 1/5, 2-52.4/5.
Triumphant Dahlia (Burkill), 1m. — 38.4/5, 1-13.1/5, 1-47.1/5, 2-17.2/5.
Raebilla (Heard), 1m. 35, 1-10, 1-14, 2-15.
Loch Mayben (Johnstone), 1m. 34.2/5, 1-09, 1-43.3/5, 2-13.4/5.
Thurlston (Ezra), 1m. 35.3/5, 1-06.4/5, 1-31.2/5.
Winning Hazard (Moller) 1m. 36, 1-11.2/5, 1-44, 2-15.3/5.
Topaz (Seth) 1m. 30, 1-11.1/5, 1-44, 2-17.2/5.
Sir Calidore (Knoll) 1m. 34.3/5, 1-10.2/5, 1-45.4/5, 2-16.4/5, 1-31.
Ideal Dahlia (Vida) 1m. 34.4/5, 1-09.1/5, 1-44.1/5, 2-16.4/5.
Flame Dahlia 1m. 34.4/5, 1-09.1/5, 1-44.1/5, 2-23.2/5.
Annan (Johnstone) 1m. 38.3/5, 1-11.2/5, 1-47.2/5, 2-18.1/5.
Moffat (Heard) 1m. 37.2/5, 1-13.1/5, 1-48.2/5, 2-20.1/5.
Turpenite (Hickman) 3/4m. 40, 1-16.1/5, 1-49.4/5.
Majestic Dahlia (Burkill) 1 1/4m. 34.4/5, 1-09.1/5, 1-44, 2-19, 2-49, 1-30.
Joss Mighty (Seth) 1 1/4m. 35, 1-10, 1-48, 2-24.1/5, 2-57.3/5.
Savigning (Gegg) 1m. 37.3/5, 1-14.1/5, 1-50, 2-23.3/5.
Whamphray (Heard) 3/4m. 32.2/5, 1-05.2/5, 1-30.
Beastook (Johnstone) 3/4m. 33.2/5, 1-05.4/5, 1-38.3/5.
Kukri was out for a canter, but bolted.
Coronet (Vida) 1m. 31.3/5, 1-04, 1-37.3/5, 2-12, 1-34.4/5.
Thief (Johnstone) 3/4m. 33.2/5, 1-06.3/5, 1-35.4/5, 1-29.4/5.
Ploughboy (Heard) 3/4m. 33, 1-08.1/5, 1-37.3/5.
Perfection Dahlia (Burkill) 1 1/4m. 33.2/5, 1-07.2/5, 1-42.2/5, 2-15.3/5, 2-46.2/5, 1-30.4/5.
Maybey (Seth) 1m. 34, 1-07.4/5, 1-41.3/5, 2-13.4/5.
Shabrang (Boy) 1m. 34, 1-07.4/5, 1-41.3/5, 2-16.4/5.
Liberty Dahlia (Vida) 1 1/4m. — 1-09, 1-45.2/5, 2-20, 2-51.1/5.
Sailor (Johnstone) 1m. 35, 1-09.2/5, 1-40.2/5, 2-17.2/5.
Tinker (Heard) 1m. 35, 1-09.2/5, 1-40.2/5, 2-17.2/5, 1-31.1/5.
Duke Dahlia (Burkill) 1 1/4m. 37.1/5, 1-12, 1-47, 2-19.3/5, 2-49.4/5.
Soldier (Johnstone) 3/4m. 35.2/5, 1-09, 1-40.2/5.
Jed (Heard) 1m. 38.2/5, 1-11, 1-46, 2-17.4/5.

TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

Compensation for Mercantile Seamen.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Feb. 18, 8.40 p.m.

The Board of Trade announces that arrangements have been completed under which compensation will be payable in cases of all persons employed in any capacity on board British merchant ships who may be injured owing to hostilities. The arrangement also applies to fishing vessels insured under the government scheme which is being continued for a further period of 3 months at reduced rate of premium.

Two British Steamers Sunk.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Feb. 17.

French stock now stands at 60. A German submarine sunk two merchant steamers in the English Channel yesterday. One was an English vessel and the other was French.

Yesterday was a very favourable day for the Allies on all the front. South of Ypres the British took a certain number of trenches.

In Champagne we carried, north of Beauséjour, three kilometers of trenches and repulsed six counter-attacks by night.

In Argonne great activity was experienced.

We repulsed a violent attack north west of Bourcelles inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy and carrying a hundred metres of trenches in Malancourt Wood.

Feb. 18.

We took two lines of trenches north of Arras inflicting very serious losses upon the Germans. In the Aisne Valley and Rheims sector artillery fighting prevailed. We took up a marked advantage in Champagne holding all the ground conquered the day before yesterday. Prisoners taken on the sixteenth and seventeenth belonged to five different corps of army.

In Argonne we progressed in the Bourcelles region. We progressed also four hundred metres between Argonne, the Meuse north of Malancourt and south of Forges Wood.

Allied Socialists Determined.

A congress of socialists of the Allied powers took place in London on February 14 and all the representatives agreed that the struggle should be pursued until the end, and the final victory of Liberty and Justice. The congress passed several resolutions concerning International workers and was strongly criticised by the whole Press.

Replying to-day in the Chamber of Deputies to a question dealing with the participation of M. M. Sembat and Guesde, in the congress, the French Premier, M. Viviani affirmed that all French ministers were united and agreed to continue the struggle until final victory has been attained, for the complete freedom of Belgium and the retaking of Alsace and Lorraine.

Further French Progress.

On February 17, north of Arras, the French carried two lines of the enemy's trenches, repulsing vigorous counter-attacks, taking many prisoners and a mine-wrecker. Many officers were killed. North West of Perthes the French carried the German positions on a front of 800 metres. The Germans made counter-attacks at Mesnil les Hurles and Beauséjour were repulsed. The French captured several mine-wrecker and also 200 prisoners.

In Argonne the French progressed in Bois Lagrerie maintaining their ground in spite of lively hand to hand fighting.

A very strong German attack against Four de Paris was repulsed.

The French made progress in the Bourcelles region and also on hill 203.

Between Argonne and the Meuse the French took up a wood south of Cheppy wood and they advanced 400 metres north of Malancourt and South of Des Forges Wood.

In Alsace they took up important heights overlooking Sadel farm, maintaining all the conquered ground.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS

ALL NOW RECAPTURED.

Three Wanderers Found in a Sorry Plight.

The three prisoners, of the four who effected their escape from the Hongkong prisoners' camp, who were still at large when we went to press yesterday, have been recaptured by the Police at Cheung Shu Tan, in the Sai Kung district, the news of their capture being made known in Hongkong last night. The men were captured in a sad plight, being footsore and thoroughly tired out after their two days on the hills, dodging the police and the military patrols who were out looking for them. The story of the escape shows that the plan was one which had taken some time in carrying out. Having obtained permission to erect a concert platform, it appears that some of the prisoners commenced to tunnel, from the cover that the erection gave them, under the barbed wire fence which surrounds the camp on the land side. The tunnel was made large enough to allow of the passage of men, and the earth which was thus brought out was picked up under the platform.

On Wednesday evening, when the escape was made, four of the men succeeded in getting away. The fifth man, as he emerged from the tunnel, carried a bag containing his effects and it was this that the sentry hit when he fired.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Major D. Macdonald state:—Leave.—Pte. R. A. Baker is granted leave of absence from 18.2.15 to 18.8.15.

Parades.—Parades from Monday, 23rd and Wednesday, 24th February, nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer to-day and to-morrow, Lieut. Weall; 22nd to 28th inst. (inclusive), Lieut. Dunby. Orderly Sergeant to-day and to-morrow, Sgt. Ballock; 22nd to 28th inst. (inclusive), Sgt. Barlow. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company; on 22nd instant, Scouts Company; on 23rd instant No. 2 Section Artillery.

BOMBS ON S.S. KINSHAN.

Canton Police Make Startling Discovery.

A Chinese paper states that on the 18th instant the Superintendent of Canton Police received information that rebels were smuggling explosives concealed in furniture or among grain on board the s.s. Kinshan. The superintendent sent detective Lin King-yut with others in a launch to wait for the Kinshan. As soon as the vessel got into the river she was ordered to stop and the detectives boarded her. After a careful search and on cutting open several sofas two bombs were found and, after further cutting, four large bombs, five packages of dynamite weighing 2 cwt. 14 lbs., eleven shells and 80 false proclamations of a boating nature were found. The culprits could not be ascertained however.

DEATH.

HARRISON.—At 6 p.m. on the 19th February at the French Hospital, Wanchai, of pneumonia, THOMAS LLOYD HARRISON, aged 30 (son of C.S. Harrison, Newport, Monmouthshire, England), for past 15 years member of the staff of STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, at Hongkong.

WAR INSURANCE.

Reduction on Premium on Hulls.

The following despatch appears in the Government Gazette:—Downing Street, 9th January, 1915.

Sir,—With reference to my circular despatches of the 22nd of September and 18th December, 1914, respecting the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, I have the honour to inform you that the rates of premium on hulls were reduced on the 17th of December from 21 per cent. to 15 per cent. for a voyage, and from 22 per cent. to 30 per cent. for a round voyage or for a time policy for three months. The rate of premium for cargo was reduced on the 31st of December from a guinea and a half to one guinea per cent. I have, &c., L. HARCOURT.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

THE OPERA.

Magnificent Production of "Faust."

The Italian Opera Company still continues to draw full houses at the Theatre Royal, and last night the building was again packed to its utmost limits. Gounod's famous opera "Faust" was staged, and its presentation was a triumph for the Company. All the parts were most powerfully sustained, and the singing, both vocal and solo work, was all that the most exacting critic could wish. Mlle. Gonzalez had the role of Marguerite, and she rose to great heights in its interpretation, her vocal numbers being rapturously applauded. M. Maucori was Mephistopheles, and he gave a very striking study of the part. M. Degradi as Faust and M. Scamuzzi in the part of Valentine did fine work all through. The whole production was a great credit to the Company.

This afternoon there is to be a matinee, when "Il Trovatore" will again be staged, and to-night there should be another crowded audience to witness the production of "Carmen."

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

General Order (No. 1).—Mr. F. C. Jenkins is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve. C. M. I. MESSER, Capt. Supt. of Police, 19th February, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Dividend Declared for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Five shillings Sterling per share of £125, is payable on and after Monday, the 22nd day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 20th February, 1915.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

(VERBATIM)

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was held at the City Hall at noon to-day, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman) presiding. Those present were:—Mr. N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), Mr. A. C. Hyatt, (Acting sub-manager), Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Deputy Chairman), Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. G. T. M. Edkins, Mr. O. S. Gubbay, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. J. A. Plummer and Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (Directors); Messrs. H. O. Sandford, W. R. F. Thursfield, G. E. Towns, F. H. Thomas, W. Ingles, G. S. Forsyth, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Messrs. W. Dunbar, T. F. Hough, F. B. L. Bowley, A. Findlay Smith, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Messrs. Tsang Foo, G. Percy, C. Pemberton, J. Harrop, W. E. Clarke, H. Percy, Smith, F. Maitland, Chua Sui-ki, Ho Kom-tong, Chan Kai-ming, G. H. Potts, Ellis Kadorie, P. K. Kwok, H. W. Looker, G. K. Haxton, K.D., Gazdar, A. V. Hogg, Ho Fuk, Lo Cheung-shui, Ho Wing, A. J. P. Pumphret, A. Rodger, L. N. Leefe, C. W. Bewick, J. W. O. Bonnar, H. O. Gray, J. R. Greaves, D. Macdonald, F. J. Barrett, D. E. Silas, C.O.F. Cunningham, Dr. F. Stedman, Messrs. G. O. Moxon, Chan King Yee, T. E. Pierce, S. D. Setna, D. J. Lewis, and A. E. Griffin, (shareholders).

The Chairman:—It now being past the hour for which this meeting is called and there being a quorum present, I will call upon the Chief Manager to read the notice convening the meeting. The Chief Manager having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—At the meeting in August last, shortly after the outbreak of war, your Directors were able to lay before you an excellent report upon the working of the Bank for the previous six months, but the general situation at that time made our prospects for the balance of the year look far from favourable. It is therefore very pleasant to meet you on this occasion with the satisfactory result shown in the report now in your hands, especially as these are times when full dividends are appreciated.

The distribution of the profits recommended is as follows:—Dividend 22.3/- per share; Bonus 5/- per share subject to deduction of Income Tax.

The dividend and bonus amount to £288,000 at 10/- = £3,271,952.08—leaving a balance of £2,607,274.51, which it is proposed to carry forward to the current year, being some £518,000 in excess of the amount brought in from the last account. (applause)

Although the outlook is still obscure and it is a time when conservative policies should be adopted with regard to the allocation of profits, your Directors feel fully justified in recommending the above distribution and trust that it will meet with your approval. (applause). We have steadily strengthened our Reserves and it has always been the policy of the Bank to make liberal provision for all doubtful accounts, so our position is a strong one.

Up to the present the ascertained losses incurred owing to the war have been very small, but there are still outstanding contingencies in connection with Bills drawn against shipments on interned and captured steamers &c. However in nearly all cases the firms responsible are of standing and the majority of the Bills will doubtless be met in due course when questions with regard to insurance, release of cargoes &c. have been decided; though where Bills are drawn by and on firms in Germany we shall, in many instances, probably have to wait until the conclusion of the War before settlement can be effected.

With regard to our Hamburg Office, beyond recovering a balance sheet and profit and loss for the half year to 31st October, we have no information concerning business matters there, but no doubt the interests of British Banks in Germany are being

safeguarded in the same manner as those of German Banks in London. Until the situation is clearer I therefore think it advisable, as recommended on the present occasion, to add surplus profits to the amount carried forward, as extra provision against war contingencies.

You will notice from the report that Sterling Reserve Fund Investments have been written down to market price ruling at the end of the year. Our holding of £1,200,000 Consols now stands in the books at 68½ against 71 in the last statement. No change has been made in the £380,000 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds as the book value of .93 is well below quoted price. To replace the shrinkage in value of our Consols of £30,000 and bring "Other Sterling Securities" down to market value, we have increased the amount under the latter heading by the addition of £35,000 of the 3½ per cent. War Loan, making the total £468,500 written down to £371,100.

The cost of the above adjustments, viz: £33,250 (£35,000 3½ per cent. War Loan at 95 at exchange of 1/10½ amounted to £377,751.47 which was met out of the half year's profits.

Gentlemen, I feel sure you will endorse the opinion of your Directors that the Bank has been well served by its staff during the past year (applause) and approve of our action in voting a 10 per cent. bonus on salaries (applause). They have one and all worked well and loyally in your interests.

I would specially like to mention the able manner in which Mr. A. G. Stephen controlled the affairs of the Bank whilst in charge of Head Office during the early months of the war, when as you all know, conditions were extremely difficult (applause). Mr. Stephen resumed charge of our Shanghai Branch the beginning of November on the return of Mr. Stabb our Chief Manager.

In connection with the staff it may not be out of place to mention that a very large percentage of the foreign staff in London, (numbering in all over fifty men), that is the men who are training there for our eastern service, have been granted leave of absence to serve their country during the period of the War (applause). Many of the eastern staff also applied for leave of absence to volunteer and I regret it was necessary to refuse all such applications, as the men could not be spared without seriously interfering with the efficient working in the Bank.

Turning to the statement of accounts, though there are no changes of marked importance, I shall refer briefly to a few figures which may be of interest.

Silver Fixed Deposits and current a/c stand at about £210½ millions compared with £203.18 millions on 30th June and £195½ millions on 31st December 1913. Fixed Deposits and current a/c in gold at £10.18 millions are £100,000 lower than in June last and £450,000 higher than a year ago. Notes in circulation amount to £27,247,000, the highest figures on record, and are £2½ millions above those of 31st December 1913.

On the other side of the account, cash, and coin lodged with the Hongkong Government a/c Note Issue and Bullion in hand and in transit, taken together, amount to £97,400,000 against £30½ millions in June and £70 millions at the end of 1913.

Colonial and other Securities have been increased during the six months by the addition of £215,000 of the 3½ per cent. War Loan, the Bank having been allotted in all £250,000 of this Loan, £35,000 of which, as already mentioned, was placed with the Sterling Reserve Fund Investments.

Bills Receivable at £151 millions are slightly higher than on both the previous occasions—this is not due to increased trade but to extensions under the Moratorium, which did not end until 1st October, consequently a number of extended Bills were still running when our London Office books were closed at the end of that month. For a similar reason liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted at £11,584,000 is higher than usual, but of this amount £9,22,000 has since run off.

Bank Premises account shows only a slight increase on the previous figures after allowing for the £4 lacs written off last

half year. There has however been the final payments for our London building to meet, some £25,000—this was about balanced by returns from our property for the year, which went direct to credit of Bank Premises a/c.

There is still expenditure ahead of us for the building in course of construction at Kuala Lumpur, and also for a new building at Hankow, which it has been decided to erect owing to the growing importance of that place and the inadequacy of our present premises. The cost of these two buildings will be in the neighbourhood of \$10 lacs.

During the past six months every interest and consideration of normal times has been subordinated by the terrible struggle going on in Europe. The actual course of events, however, so far as they have affected the credit and commerce of the world enable us, perhaps, to take a calmer and more hopeful view of the situation than when we last met.

Although trade generally was necessarily greatly disorganised and consequently restricted for some months after the outbreak of the War, business conditions, at any rate in the majority of those countries, in which we as a Bank are interested, are, I am glad to say, assuming a more normal state. It is encouraging to note that in many instances the dislocation of the usual trade channels for China produce has led to new outlets being found—a fact which augurs well for important developments in this direction in the future.

In the case of the London market, thanks to the prompt and wise measures taken by the British Government to meet an unparalleled emergency, normal conditions may be said to have been practically restored, and there is now an abundance of cheap money for the ordinary requirements of trade.

As regards China, accustomed to rely largely upon foreign capital for the carrying out of her schemes of reform, and dependent for the service of her external debt on the revenues derived from foreign trade, a natural anxiety was felt, not only by her friends, but by the Chinese Government itself, at the new situation which it was suddenly called upon to face. It was faced however, and met in a way that cannot but increase the public confidence in China's credit and immense vitality. The service of the foreign debt has, in fact, been practically met, order prevails throughout the country, the Government gives increased evidence of permanence and stability, and China enters upon the year 1915 with a financial position actually stronger than that before the war.

The Maritime Customs revenue for 1914 shows a net collection of Shanghai Tls. 39,000,000 below that of the previous year, which was a record. As already mentioned, however, foreign trade, particularly in exports, is showing signs of recovery, and since October there has been strong demand from Europe and America for all classes of China's products; in fact, there is hardly sufficient ocean going tonnage available to cope with the business offering. I think we may confidently expect a corresponding movement in imports, and there is therefore reason to hope that the falling off in the Maritime Customs Revenue referred to above, will prove to be only temporary.

The salt revenue collection for the same period paid into the five groups Banks in accordance with the terms of the Reorganisation Loan agreement, stands at the unprecedented figure of Shanghai Tls. 42,250,000. After paying the service of the various obligations chargeable upon the Salt Revenue (excluding that of the Reorganisation Loan) and after contributing Tls. 9,850,000 to the service of the Boxer indemnity, a sum of no less than Tls. 22,250,000 has been released to the free use of the Chinese Government, and an amount of Tls. 12,500,000 is left with the Group Banks to be carried forward to the present year. The administration, as at present constituted, is barely eighteen months old, and its reforms have so far aimed at little more than the proper collection of the tax with the minimum of disturbance to the existing system. As further

reforms are introduced, and make their effect felt in the remote Provinces, there can be no doubt that this revenue, with all the advantages of stability, will become one of the greatest national assets of China.

I understand the Chinese Government is now seriously turning its attention to the question of the reform of the land tax. No measure could be more timely or better calculated to still further consolidate China's financial position; and, formidable as the task may at first sight appear, I believe that its difficulties will prove to be largely exaggerated once the matter is taken seriously in hand. A well administered land tax would fall lightly on the individual but in the aggregate prove a considerable national asset.

I cannot close my remarks without referring to a very urgent reform that is required in China, and that is the currency. References have been made to it from this chair on many occasions in the past, and I trust it is a matter which will receive the earnest attention of the Chinese Government at an early date. There can be no doubt that a uniform currency throughout China would be of inestimable benefit to the trade of the country.

Gentlemen, as you are aware, by the alteration made in our Deed of Settlement in August last, there will, in future, be only annual meetings, so your Chairman will not have the pleasure of addressing you again until next February. Interim dividends, when results permit, will be declared at the end of the first half of the year but no balance sheet will be published until the final accounts are made up at the end of the year.

I feel sure there is no one here who does not join me in the earnest hope that before we next meet the struggle in Europe will have arrived at a stage that will admit of peace negotiations between the Nations, upon a lasting basis which will secure the world from war for many years to come. (loud applause)

After the adoption of the report and accounts has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may ask. I now beg to propose the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett O.M.G., seconded and said:—

The address which we have just listened to has covered so thoroughly all the main points as to the position of the Bank and all matters relating to the trade with which we are concerned, that little remains for me to say before seconding the resolutions now before this meeting.

It is very satisfactory to find that the Directors are able to recommend the payment of a full dividend and bonus, and this while making full provision for all losses incurred, doubtful debts and shrinkage of values in all securities; while the balance carried forward is over half a million dollars more than that of six months ago.

It is an occasion such as this when practically half the world is engaged in the most gigantic struggle which has ever taken place, that we fully appreciate the sound policy which has been followed up so many years by those who watch over the destiny of the Bank in cautiously building up an adequate reserve and writing down the values of the Bank in securities and property.

This is chiefly demonstrated by the relatively small sum which has had to be provided out of current revenue in order to make up the shrinkage in securities during the past six months.

We have all no doubt heard a good deal said about the possible losses which might be entailed through the sudden outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and it is very satisfactory to have an assurance from the chair that up to the present these are small, and that it is hoped further outstanding accounts will ultimately be settled without heavy losses. However, we all realise there must necessarily be uncertainty about such matters until the War is over.

I am sure we were all glad to hear the generous acknowledgment made by the chairman of the services of Mr. Stephen and the staff generally during the anxious period through which the Bank passed immediately after the outbreak of

war, which I feel sure all shareholders most cordially endorse.

We feel that our interests are in good hands and that we can confidently rely on the Court of Directors, the Chief Manager and staff generally to ensure the continued prosperity of the Bank in spite of the great uncertainty the future holds for us all. (applause). With these few remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—They have now been proposed and seconded, and are now before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions, I will now put the resolution which has been proposed by myself and seconded by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, that the report and accounts as presented be passed. Those in favour of them please put up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—The business now before the meeting is the election of directors.

Mr. A. Findlay Smith:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. O. S. Gubbay and Mr. J. A. Plummer as directors.

Mr. T. F. Hough:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to second the proposition of Mr. Findlay Smith.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Findlay Smith and seconded by Mr. T. F. Hough that Mr. O. S. Gubbay and Mr. J. A. Plummer be re-elected directors. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried.

The Chairman:—The next business is the election of auditors.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar and Mr. F. Maitland as auditors.

Mr. W. Dunbar:—I beg to second the re-election of Mr. Bonnar and Mr. Maitland as auditors.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar and Mr. F. Maitland as auditors for the bank has been proposed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and seconded by Mr. W. Dunbar, those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance; dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—Before this meeting terminates I ask you to join with me in a vote of thanks to the directors, the chief manager, the acting chief manager and the staff generally of the bank for the very able way in which they have looked after our interests in the last twelve months and particularly during the last six months and for the very satisfactory results which have accrued therefrom. (applause)

The Chairman:—I thank you on behalf of the directors.

Mr. Stabb:—On behalf of myself and the staff, I thank you.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. was held this morning at the Hongkong Hotel, when Mr. H. Humphreys presided. There were also present:—Messrs. J. Scott Harston, J. W. O. Bonnar and W. L. Pattenden, directors; and Messrs. W. E. Clarke, C. B. Buyers, A. V. Apsar, H. Percy Smith, A. Shelton Hooper, M. S. Northcote, F. W. Stapleton, shareholders; and Mr. G. Rapp, secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, I propose with your permission to take the report and statement of accounts as read. The accounts for the year are not so satisfactory as at one time they looked like being; the increase in revenue from rents being only \$6,247.17 as compared with 1913. This increase would have been considerably larger but for the war which broke out in August. Amongst our tenants we numbered many military officers and Germans, who from one cause or another, had to vacate our houses suddenly, with the result that during the last three months of the year many of our houses, which under ordinary circumstances would have been re-occupied, brought in nothing. Signs of improvement are now manifest, but it will probably be some time before normal conditions are reached.

The Chairman:—I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready now and may be had at the Company's office.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday in Lent, 21st Feb., 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barnaby. Psalms: of the 1st morning. Benedicite: Frost. In D. Jubilate: Ayrton in E. Holy Communion (12 noon). Hymns: 92, 259. N.B.—Psalm 105, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 31, 32, 33, 34, 44 in unison. Evensong (4.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Crotch Medley. Magnificat: Woodward (38th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (28th evening). Hymns: 85, (T46), 4*, 95. Psalm 51: Felton. * Special paper.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—11 a.m. Hymns, 393, 514, Psalm 65, National Anthem, Prayers: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Subject: "Is it right to pray for Victory?" 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Noel B. Slater, L.M.S., Amoy.

Godown Fire.

At 2.35 this morning a fire broke out in the godown at 112, Praya East, occupied by D. H. Cooper and Co. The fire only involved some cases of figs, which were stored there and it is thought that it originated either from a cigarette-end that must have been dropped, or a spark from the Indian watchmen's hookah. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade and Police, the damage being covered by insurance.

The increase to the Insurance Reserve Fund of \$2,655.40 is represented by expired fire risks underwritten by ourselves.

Property Account is up \$49,442.84 the addition representing payments to contractors for new buildings.

The building operations now in progress necessitated our borrowing more money on mortgage. You will find on comparing the accounts with those of last year that the item "Mortgages" (by the Company) shows an increase of \$118,413.01 and that the item "Mortgages" and Loans (to the Company) has been reduced by \$33,941.02. The two amounts together have enabled us to pay for the work done during the year and reduce the amount owing under "Sundry Creditors" by \$100,051.29. You will note also that our profit on sales of properties is \$5,883.04 as compared with \$13,423.04 in 1913.

Other changes in the accounts are not, in my opinion, of sufficient magnitude to call for any special comment from me, but I shall be pleased, before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

There being no questions, gentlemen, I beg to move that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Mr. W. E. Clarke:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Capt. Clarke that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I beg to propose the re-election of the retiring directors, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, J. W. O. Bonnar, W. L. Pattenden and Dr. J. W. Noble for the ensuing year.

Mr. Apsar:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Apsar that the retiring directors, whose names I have just read be re-elected directors. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to propose the re-election as auditors of Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown at a remuneration of \$150 each.

Mr. Stapleton:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Northcote and seconded by Mr. Stapleton that Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown be re-elected as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$150 each. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready now and may be had at the Company's office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

GERMAN EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I regret that "Inquirer," after reading my reply to his first letter, should come to the conclusion that his contention really differs very little from mine. He contends that we Britons lack learning and culture; my contention is that we do not lack them. And lest "Inquirer" should incline to believe that my supposed misunderstanding of him, and his misunderstanding of me, are due to faults of mine, I shall attempt to convince him that not only does he fail to understand me, but that he fails to understand himself.

Inquirer defines learning as "that which comes from books, and that which is the result of practical experience with the world"—a very good definition. He admits that learning has a great influence on character, but complains that it has very little effect upon the English character. If it were possible to rear a newly-born English child in isolation from all contact with the world by rearing it to manhood in one long sleep of twenty years, this creature necessarily must be, according to "Inquirer," little different in character from the average Englishman. Will "Inquirer" admit this? If he does, then no sane person will agree with him; if he does not, then he has plainly deceived himself, his statement being that the English character is very little affected by experience with the world.

For his entire satisfaction I venture to point out exactly where "Inquirer" deceives himself. In his argument he employs the term "learning" to mean "book-learning" alone, after being at pains to define learning as something much more than this. Such a phrase as "character without learning" is self-contradictory unless by "learning" is meant "book-learning" alone, for character without experience with the world is impossible. A newly born babe has no character. Again in the statement "a state of benevolent slavery is conducive to great learning," this must again be "book-learning" alone, for if "outside distractions are done away with" where is "the experience with the world"? Here is another example of "Inquirer's" misuse of terms. He contrasts a philosopher with a golfer and uses these terms with a very specialised meaning although he is unaware of it. Using the words in the sense in which Inquirer uses them, it would be impossible for a golfer to be a philosopher. Yet there are many golfers who are philosophers and vice versa.

"Inquirer" has again misunderstood himself and me when he reminds me that he also mentioned art, history, and science, with regard to these I stated that German superiority in these is only seeming and not real. The German knows more, only of those matters which touch him most closely. He knows more of Continental history only where it involves German history; the Englishman knows more of Continental history than touches English history closely. The German knows Colonial history much less than the Englishman. He knows less of English, Scottish and Irish music than the Englishman knows of German music. The German knows more of synthetic dyes; the Englishman knows more of engineering.

Finally, if among the English there is a lack of interest in, and knowledge of, general matters outside of work and play, is it not strange that a local newspaper will give space to such letters as "Inquirer's" and mine? Yours etc., "WORLD."

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1915.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

(The steamer "TOLA" sailed from Calcutta on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERA Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios(Just arrived from the North, being
the property of the well-
known collector, Lah Ven Kee).
The Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onFriday & Saturday,
the 19th & 20th February,
1915, commencing each day at
2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios from
Sung to Ming Dynasties and
Kaighi to Towkong Periods,
comprising:—5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue
and White Vases, Plates, Bowls,
Cups and Figurines, etc.
Sung-de-bouf Vases, white
"Goddess of Mercy" Ming.
Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes, Ming
Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff
Bottles.
Porcelain and Agate Snuff
Bottles.Green and Red Jade Ornaments.
Q. & Lacquered Screens with
5-coloured Decoration and Black-
wood Screens with Blue & White
& 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung
Porcelain Plaques. Porcelain
Bottles Inlaid in Wood, etc., etc.A Few Pieces of Finely Carved
Soochow Redwood.N.B.—The Undersigned will
give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to
the genuineness of the articles
offered.Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Wednesday, the
17th inst.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the well-
known dealer, Lah Ven Kee
(Shanghai), to sell by Public
Auction onMONDAY & TUESDAY,
the 8th & 9th March, 1915, com-
mencing each day at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.A Large and Valuable Collection
of Antique China and
Curios.Full particulars will appear
(later)
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG & KOW
LOON WHARF & GODOWN
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twenty-Eighth Ordinary
Annual Meeting of Shareholders
will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd., on Thursday, the 4th March,
1915, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the
Directors and the Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1914.The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 22nd February to 4th March
inclusive.By Order of the Board of
Directors.W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1915.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The Ordinary Half-Yearly
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at the Company's Hotel on
Saturday, the 27th February, 1915,
at noon, for the purpose of re-
ceiving a Statement of Accounts of
the Company to 31st December,
1914, with the report of the Direc-
tors, and to discuss any matter
that may be comp-tently brought
before the Meeting.The transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
20th to 27th February, 1915, both
days inclusive.By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1915.Don't forget after the Show
Supper and Light Refreshments
AT HAN' DRA. CAFE.
Open till midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Messrs. CONSALEZ BROS. will present

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

IN ADDITION TO THE PROGRAMME PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED

IN

A SPECIAL GRAND MATINEE

"IL TROVATORE"

THIS AFTERNOON, 20TH FEBRUARY, AT 3 P.M.

PRICES FOR THIS PERFORMANCE ONLY

STALLS \$2
DRESS CIRCLE \$2
PIT \$2
GALLERY \$1
Children under twelve half price except
to gallery.

NEW SEASON

COMMENCING MONDAY, 22nd Feb.

When the following pieces will be presented by the Company.

Monday 22nd.	THOMAS' "MIGNON"
Tuesday 23rd.	VERDI'S "OTELLO" (Othello)
Wednesday 24th.	"ERNANI"
Thursday 25th.	"TOSCA"
Friday 26th.	"BARBIERE DE SIVICLIA" (Barber of Seville)

PRICES AS USUAL

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Business Manager—A. CARPI.

Advance Representative—GEO. LESLIE.

THEATRE ROYAL,

HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an
amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

BAND OF 25th PUNJABIS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberly, and Officers.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 19th February,

The Startling Drama

in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

"A GREAT SINNER."

The 5th Series of

WAR PICTURES

Very Interesting.

New Comics, New Historical Films.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 20th Feb.

The Powerful Drama

"PLAYTHING OF AN HOUR"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"THE BRIGHTER STAR" drama.

"MAX BECOMES A COOK" great comic.

WAR PICTURE, etc., etc.

MISS MAY CLARKE.

last few nights only.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, February 19, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	19
" Roast, —Shiu	17
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	20
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	30
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	24
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 60
" corned, —Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	14
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	20
" Lump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	each 11
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	11
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yip	18
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	13
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	6
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	set \$1.00
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	lb. 25
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwat	25
" Leg, —Yeung Pei	24
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shan	27
" Saddle, —	27
Pigs Chitlings, —Chu Chong	per set 24
" Brains, —Chu No	lb. 13
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	15
" Fry, —Chu Chap	15
" Head, —Chu Tau	each 11
" Heart, —Chu Sam	18
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	lb. 23
" Liver, —Chu Kon	24
Pork, Chop, —Chu Pak Kwat	23
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	20
" Leg, —Chu Pei	20
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	set 60
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk	each 8
" Heart, —Yeung Sam	12
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	lb. 26
" Liver, —Yeung Kon	20
Smoking Pigs to order, —Chu Tsai	20
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	19
" Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	28
Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	20
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard, —Chu Yau	20

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	30
Ducks, —Ap	20
Doves, —Pan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	24
Geese, —Ngo	each 28
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	25
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap	each 20
Suipes, —Sha Tsai	lb. 60
Turkeys, Cock, —Fo Kai Kung	45
" Hen, —Na	45

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, —Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp, —Li Yu	20
Catfish, —Chik Yu	12
Codfish, —Mun Yu	14
Crabs, —Hai	26
Cuttle Fish, —Mak Yu	16
Dace, —Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish, —Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	33
Garoupe, —Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings, —Tao Pak	20
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach, —Wu Yu	28
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	23
Maakerei, —Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	32
" Yellow, —Chai Yu	18
Oysters, —Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch, —Tau Lo	18
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	16
Plaice, —Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	26
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	28
Prawns, —Ming Ha	28
Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish, —Shak Kau Kung	15
Roach, —Chun Yu	12
Salmon, —Ma Yu	30
Shark, —Sha Yu	7
Skate, —Po Yu	8
Shrimps, —Ha	25
Squid, —Lap Yu	28
Stole, —Tat Sha Yu	20
Tench, —Wan Yu	10
Turbot, —Oho How Yu	18
Tartar, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	60

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), —Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
" (Ohio), —Tie Chun Ping Kho	18
" Small, —Hoi Tong	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chin lb.	18
" (brides), —Macao, —San Heung Chin	3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lai	18

肉食

Caramall, —Yeung Te	each 12
Coconuts, —Yo Tse	lb. 30
Grapes, —Po Tai Tse	10
Lemons, China, —Ling Mang	10
" America, —Kam Shan Liang Mang	10
Lichoes Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh, —	5
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
" Sweet, —	8
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoot Lay	10
" (Canton), —Cooking, —Sha Li	10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	10
Persimmons Large, —Hung Tse	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd, —Chung-tang Po Lo	14
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	14
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	14
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts, —Hop To	15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Chenok, —	8
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	8
" Sprout, —Ah Ohoi	10
" Long, —Tau Kok	10
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	6
Brijals, Green, —Ching Yuen Kwa	6
" Red, —Hung Ko	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsoi	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	lb. 6
Carrots, —Kam Shan	8
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsoi	25
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	10
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	8
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	10
Cherry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	12
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 8
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	6
" old, —Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn, —Sak Mai	each 1
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsoi	lb. 6
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	each 1
Musk Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	lb. 1
Okroes, —	8
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	8
" Green, —Shang Chong	7
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb. 3
Parsley, —Kun Tsi	lb. 3
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 3
Potatoes, Sweet, —Pan Shu	3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
" Japan, —Yut Pun Shu Tse	8
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
" Foochow, —Fook-chow Shu Tse	12
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	5
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tse	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	1
Sage, —Tao So	8
Shallots, —Kon Chong Tau	8
Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes, —Pan Ke	6
Taro, —Wu Tau	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	4
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	4
" (American), —K. an Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	6
Yams, —Ta Shu	8
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	1
" Tau	1

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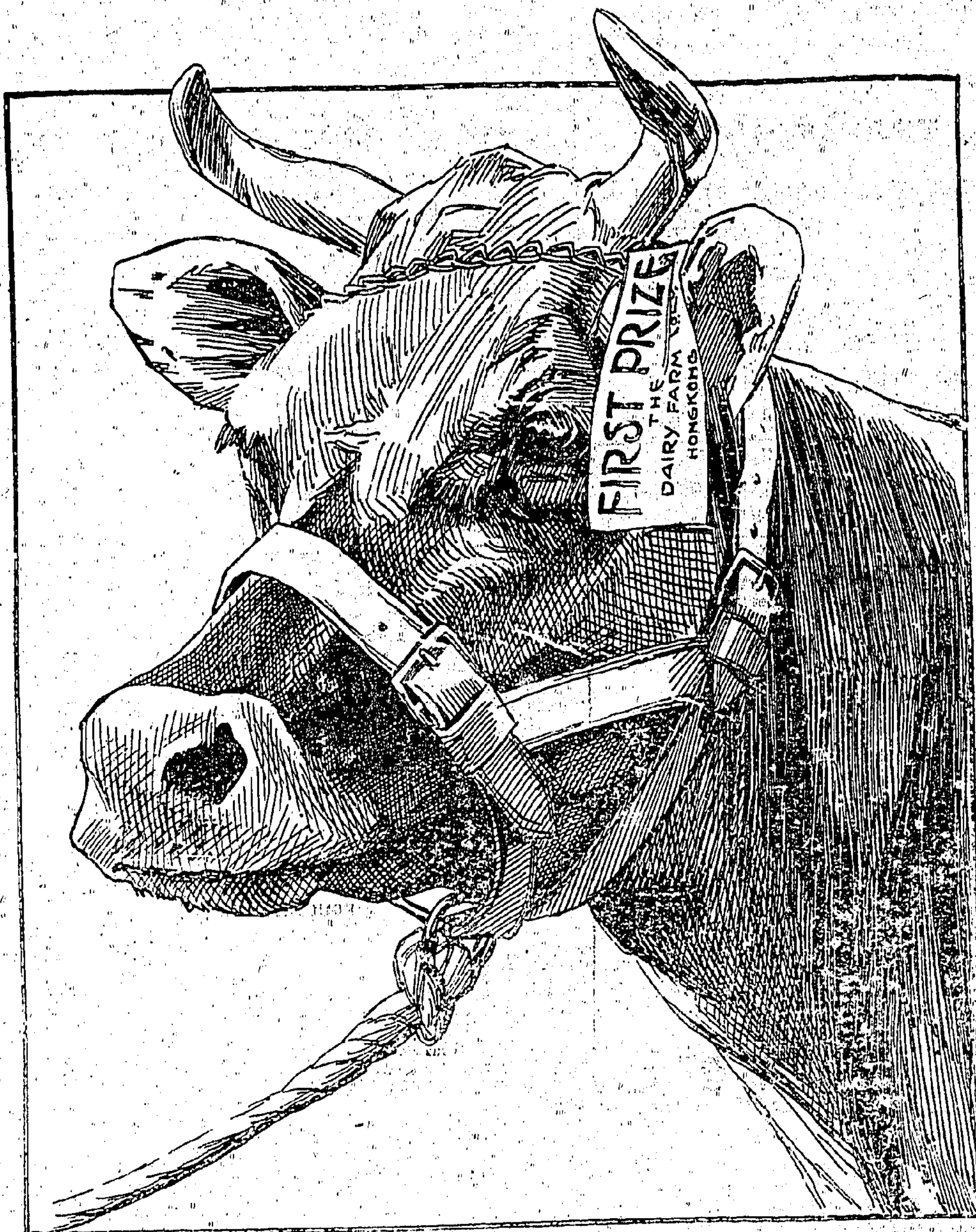
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.



PURE MILK.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

PURE MILK PRODUCED UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

FROM

WELL FED,

CLEANLY STALLED,

HEALTHY DAIRY CATTLE.

EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

EXCELLENCE.

PURITY.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force,
New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.
Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun
Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the
British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.)

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.
Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building.

Tel. 763

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOUNDED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes.

Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMETRINO Cigarettes.
Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco,
Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received
by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

HONGKONG HOTEL.

MONDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, FIRST DAY OF RACES.

A Dinner Dance (Cinderella) will be held on the above date for
Residents and Diners in the Hotel.

Special Menus will be served both in the Dining Room and
Grill Room.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Watson the
Band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the
continuance of the War all outgoing cor-
respondence must be posted at the Gen-
eral Post Office or at any of its Branch
Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden
to receive on board their vessels any
correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place
or expose on board their vessels letter
boxes for the purpose of collecting cor-
respondence; all such boxes found exposed
on board their vessels will be removed and
returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not re-
ceive from the Public for inclusion in
their ships' Papers any but bona fide con-
signees' letters which should be left open
or inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in
their notifications to the Post Office the
exact hour of departure of their vessels
in order that the public may have every
facility for posting at the General Post
Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Of-
ficers must send to the Post Office ALL
correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter
Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the
ports from which they sailed, or anywhere
en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal
registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED
LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUB-
PENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT AL-
THOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRE-
CAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE
THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PA-
CKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF
THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMAS-
TER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COM-
PENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DA-
MAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE
ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UN-
TIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS,
BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM,
BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO
AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAR-
CELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPT-
ED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-
pire are suspended as are also the Parcel
Post services to France & Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that Gold and
Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money
cannot be accepted for transmission
through the Post without a permit is-
sued by the Superintendent of Imports &
Exports.

British Postal Orders are now on sale
at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Shidzuoka M., with the mail from
London (via Siberia) of Thursday, the 21st
ult. is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Awa Maru, with the American
Mail ex Korea, is scheduled to arrive here
on Sunday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Shidzuoka M., 21st inst.
American, Awa Maru, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 20th
inst., 2 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per KAGA MARU, 20th
inst., 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon & Bombay—Per HOKKAI
MARU, 20th inst., 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per DEVAWONGSE, 20th inst.,
3 p.m.
Tientsin—CHEONGSHING, 20th inst., 4
p.m.
Hohow & Halphong—Per KALFONG,
20th Feb., 4 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and
Japan via Kobe (Europe)
Siberian—Per IASO M., 20th
inst., 4 p.m.
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br.
P. O. Thursday, the 25th Feb.

TO-MORROW

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—
Per DALIN M., 21st inst., 9
a.m.
Halphong—Per TAKSANG, 21st inst., 9
a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 21st Feb., 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China
(Europe via Siberia) Per
LIANGCHOW, 21st Feb., 9
a.m.
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br.
P. O. Thursday, 25th inst.
Swatow, Amoy & Foonchow—Per KALJO
MARU, 21st Feb., 9 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per SUWA M., 21st
inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 22nd Feb.

Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang
& Sourabaya—Per HOKUTO
M., 22nd inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moll, Victoria B. O. and
Tacom (Europe via Siberia)
—Per SEATTLE MARU, 22nd
inst., 1 p.m.
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br.
P. O. Thursday, 25th Feb.
Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per CHEONG-
SHING, 22nd inst., 4 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYBANG,
22nd inst., 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 937, J. Robinson, 19th
inst.—Fakhol, 13th inst. Gen.—
B. & S.
Sabine Rickmers, Dut. s.s. 373, 19th inst.
—Amoy, 18th inst. Ballast—A.
P. Co.
Itakushima Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,801, S. Ka-
mimura, 19th inst.—Japan, 13th
inst. Coal—M. B. K.
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,495, J. Doyle, 13th
inst.—Saigon, 13th inst. Rice &
Meal—Chinese.
Hangchow, Br. s.s. 990, Wake, 20th inst.
—Dalny, 14th inst. Beans—B. &
S.
Hue, Br. s.s. A. Cornelinson, 20th inst.—
Kwang-chow-wan, 19th inst.,
Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,220, Lavers, 19th inst.—
Bangkok, Rice—B. & S.
Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, R. Martin, 19th
inst.—Saigon, 13th inst. Gen.—
Chinese.
Halmud, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 20th inst.—
Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—D. L. &
Co.

DEPARTED.

February 19.
Varg for Haiphong via Hainow
Sulka for Kwang-chow-wan
Chengra for Kwang-chow-wan
Antiochos for London via Manila
Hunan for Bangkok
Hainow for Foonchow via Swatow
Yatsuh for Yokohama
Hokkai Maru for Bombay via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

February 19.
Sigan for Haiphong
Yuenang for Manila
Sabine Rickmers for Canton

February 20.
Iashin Maru for Kiamrang Bay
Kaga Maru for Kobe
Fukui Maru for Wakamatsu
Lennox for Yokohama via Shanghai
Dorawongse for Saigon
Itakushima Maru for Miki
Takang for Haiphong
Sequoia for San Francisco
Drufar for Bangkok via Swatow
Hangchow for Canton
Agamemnon for Shanghai via Nagasaki

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Sungkiang from Fakhol—Mr
Rodgers.

TUESDAY, 23rd Feb.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Moll—
Per YOKOHAMA M., 23rd Feb.
10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Unit-
ed States, S. America & Cana-
da via San Francisco & United
Kingdom via Canada (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SHINYO M.,
23rd inst., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br.
P. O. Friday, 26th inst.)
Straits, & India via Calcutta—FOOK-
SANG, 23rd inst., 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per SUNGKIANG, 23rd
Feb., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th Feb.

Straits—Per ONSANG, 24th inst., 2 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per NAMSANG, 24th
inst., 4 p.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 24th inst. noon.
Philippine Is., Timor, Australia,
Tasmania, New Zealand & New
Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per
ALDENHAM, 24th inst., 10
a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moll, United States, S.
America, Victoria, B.O. & U.
Kingdom via Canada (Europe
via Siberia)—Per MONTEA-
GLE, 24th inst., 1 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br.
P. O. Monday, the 1st March.)

THURSDAY, 25th Feb.

Sandakan—Per HINSING, 25th inst., 11
a.m.

FRIDAY, 26th Feb.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, In-
dia, Aden, Egypt, and Europe
via L. Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11
a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar
Boxes in time for the first
clearance will be included in
this contract mail) The parcel
mail will be closed on Thursday
the 25th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per
MALTA, 26th inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foonchow—Per HAI-
YING, 26th inst., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27th Feb.

Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Cey-
lon, Aden, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt & Eu-
rope.—Per VILLE DE LA
CIOTAT, 27th inst., 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd March.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 2nd Mar., 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Finden Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.55—The anemometer
has passed into the Pacific. Another has
formed over China.

Depressions lie over S. Manchuria and
to the north of the Bonins.

Pressure has decreased considerably
over N.E. China, and increased mode-
rately from the Yangtze Valley to the
south coast. It has increased slightly
over Annam and the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbour- hood	N.E. winds; fresh; fog.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

19th Feb., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wootok	7a	29.88	27	51	ene	0 o
Nemuro	6a	30.24			s	2
Hakodate	"	30.01			n	1
Kochi	"	30.07			sw	1
Nagasaki	"	30.03			n	1
Kagima	"	30.00			n	1
Oshima	"	30.02			n	1
Naha	"	30.05			n	1
Shiomiya	"	30.09			n	1
Bonin Is.	"	29.13			sw	1
Chesofu	"					
Whaiwai	"	30.05	34	69	sw	5 bm
Hankow	"					
Ioanang	"					
Kiukiang	"					
Changsha	"	30.21	34	97	w	1 b
Shanghai	"	30.23	39	n	sw	4 b
Quinsai	"	30.24	48	85	ene	4 o
Sheny	7a	30.24	48	85	ene	4 o
Amoy	6a	30.19	53	93	ene	2 o
Swatow	"	30.34	55	74	n	2 b
Taihou	5a	30.18	52	98	n	2 r
Taiwan	"	30.12	54		n	2 r
Kobun	"	30.07	52		n	2 b
P'ohse	"	30.11	57		n	2 b
Canton	6a	30.29	45	84	n	2 b
H'kong	"	30.22	51	64	n	1 b
Gap Rock	"	30.20			n	5 o
Macao	"	30.14	57	94	n	1 b
Wohow	9a					
Pakhol	"					
Hohow	"					
Phuilen	6a	30.20	57	78	ne	4 o
Tourane	"	30.05	68		n	6 o
O. St. J.	"	29.89	75		ene	6 b
Apurri	"	29.93	68	93		0 o
Dagupan	"	29.93	70	86	w	1 b
Shian	"	29.94	72	99	n	2 b
Legapi	"	29.93	79	86	n	1 o
Tacloban	"	30.01	82	81	w	4 o
Iloilo	9a	29.95	66	97		0 b
Surigao	"	29.94	72	98	n	2 b
Labuan	"					

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 19.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation,
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's
Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, o de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,
g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast,
p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous			
	Day.	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.13	30.22	30.19
Temperature	60	51	60
Humidity	82	64	58
Wind Direction ...	NNE	N	W
" Force	2	1	2
Weather	e	b	b
Rain	—	—	—
Highest open air temperature on the 19th	60		
Lowest	"	"	50

H.K. Observatory, 12th February.
 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, 19th February.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

17th Feb. to 23rd Feb., 1915.

T.	H.	W.	L.	H.	W.	L.	H.	W.	L.
Day.	High	Water	Low	Day.	High	Water	Low	Day.	High
17th	11	11	11	18th	11	11	11	19th	11
18th	11	11	11	19th	11	11	11	20th	11
19th	11	11	11	20th	11	11	11	21st	11
20th	11	11	11	21st	11	11	11	22nd	11
21st	11	11	11	22nd	11	11	11	23rd	11
22nd	11	11	11	23rd	11	11	11		
23rd	11	11	11						

m. morning. a. afternoon.

SMALLTEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR
AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or
about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Penang and Colombo	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	26th Feb.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Sardinia Capt. J. G. Jeffery	about 26th Feb.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO- HAMA	Namur Capt. A. Cellyer	about 28th Feb.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Cellyer	10 a.m. 31st Mar.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 16th Feb., 1915

E. A. Hewitt,